

# Law Enforcement News

October 22, 1984

Vol. X, No. 18

## IACP settles suit over grant misuse

The annual migration of police chiefs to the International Association of Chiefs of Police conference, to be held this year in Salt Lake City, was accompanied

by good news: an out-of-court resolution to a year-old Federal investigation of IACP misuse of Federal grant money.

The IACP came under Federal grand jury investigation last year for allegedly misusing part of a \$600,000 grant awarded by the National Institute of Justice for a project to test and evaluate police equipment.

IACP spokesman Robert Angrisani said an out-of-court settlement was filed on September 28, "resolving all claims of the United States against IACP." No criminal charges were filed by the Justice Department.

Angrisani said the organization has already repaid the \$170,000 that was allegedly misused, plus a fine of the same amount, for a total of \$340,000 in restitution and damages.

IACP president Howard Runyon, who leaves office at this year's conference, said he was "pleased that we've finally concluded the entire investigation, so we can go on positively with IACP business."

He said that since the \$340,000 settlement was "not planned for in the budget," the organization must "come up with innovative ways to offset the payment. To find it in the budget will be difficult," he said, "but we'll do it."

In order to prevent any similar run-ins with the Federal Government in the future, Runyon said

10-4 to communications needs:

## Policing gets the ear of FCC

By Jennifer Browdy

The Federal Communications Commission (FCC), responding to the pleas of law enforcement officials for more public-safety communications channels, last month included on its general docket an investigation of the communications needs of law enforcement throughout the country.

The FCC's action grew out of a 1981 petition from the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department, which requested allocation of a local UHF television channel for public safety use. The sheriff's department maintained that the frequencies allotted to it were too low to permit clear and efficient use of hand-held radios. Even in situations where the frequency range was adequate, department officials claimed that at busy times of the day their channel was often so saturated that important public-safety messages were delayed.

Private-sector television broadcasters have vigorously opposed the allocation of a television channel for public safety use, arguing that new broadcasting technology would eventually make up for the lack of a broad enough spectrum of frequencies. But a General Accounting Office study requested by California Senator Pete Wilson tipped the scales in favor of the sheriff's department, suggesting that new kinds of broadcast equipment might not eliminate the problems without the allocation of more emergency-use channels.

In a decision that could become a nationwide model, the FCC last month allowed the L.A. sheriff's office three months of experimental testing of communications on Channel 19. The test period will be used to determine whether public-safety use of the channel would cause interference among other contiguous frequencies now being used for entertainment.

Capt. Robert Hinkle, a spokesman for the sheriff's department, said L.A. police executives were "ecstatic" about the prospect of taking over Channel 19. "It will enable us to do some things we've had on hold for a long time," he said.

The department has already invested in advanced communications equipment, such as remote control hand-held radios and mobile digital systems, which are computer monitors and key-boards installed in police cruisers.

"It will also allow us to develop interagency frequencies so as to establish direct communications with other agencies," Hinkle said. "Up until now, when we've had a joint operation we've had to tie up two or three automobiles to use as communications centers. With Channel 19, we would have the capability of direct interagency communication."

The FCC has now begun to investigate public safety communications needs on a national level. Stu Overby, an FCC engineer, said the agency recently solicited comments from law enforcement executives on what

they believe is needed in the way of public-safety channels.

The responses, he said, indicated that most law enforcement officials "need sufficient contiguous spectrum for county-to-county mutual aid communications. They prefer to continue in the UHF range, which is what they're used to," he said. "So we're looking at a further shared use between land-mobile communications and television."

The competition for UHF channels is fierce: Overby said the FCC has 27,000 applications on file for low-power television channels.

"If you take TV stations off the air, you're going to get some screaming," he said. "But the FCC's mandate from Congress specifies that we must consider the needs of public safety in spectrum allocation, and that is what we're doing now."

[Communications problems of a different sort are plaguing the New York City Transit Police. For details, see Page 6.]

### Who will be policing's "Person-of-the-Year"?

In the first issue of 1985, Law Enforcement News will salute its 1984 "Person-of-the-Year" — the individual or individuals who have made the greatest contribution for good or for bad to law enforcement during the past year. To suggest a candidate, please send letters to the editor before November 30.

### Meese due at IACP meeting

As LEN went to press early this month, final plans were being laid for the 91st annual conference of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, held October 20-25 in Salt Lake City.

IACP officials predicted a turn-out of 5,000 police executives and their guests, representing about 35 nations.

The conference is being kicked off with an address by U.S. Attorney General-designate Edwin Meese 3d, who has a reputation as a staunch champion of law enforcement-related issues. Conferees will also hear addresses from Utah Gov. Scott M. Matheson, Federal Bureau of Investigation Director William H. Webster and Police Commissioner John A. Blaauw of Rotterdam, the Netherlands.

A full wrap-up of the conference's highlights will be featured in the November 12 issue of Law Enforcement News.

## Presidential contenders stake out CJ turf

By Peter Dodenhoff

As has been the case almost without exception since 1972, criminal justice issues have been planted firmly in the back seat as another Presidential campaign gets underway.

President Reagan and his Democratic challenger, Walter Mondale, have thus far saved center stage for such themes as the economy, the Federal deficit, the nuclear arms race and foreign policy. During the first Presidential debate on October 7, even the issue of religion and politics got more attention than criminal justice matters, which were not mentioned once during the 90-minute debate.

Nonetheless, the two contenders do stand apart from each other on crime issues, based on scant gleanings from campaign statements and, to a greater extent, the Reagan record of the past four years. The distinctions are perhaps most readily ap-

parent when one looks at the areas of gun control, drug enforcement, the Supreme Court and the type of individual that should be named as Attorney General.

What follows is a topic-by-topic examination of the candidates' positions on selected crime-control issues.

### Gun Control

The Democratic platform approved in San Francisco states in no uncertain terms, "We support tough restrictions on the manufacture, transportation and sale of snub-nosed handguns which have no legitimate sporting use and are used in a high proportion of violent crime."

In keeping with this theme, Walter Mondale has stated on several occasions that he favors the regulation of such weapons. During the New Jersey primary campaign, for instance, a Mondale TV commercial specifically addressed the gun-control issue,

noting: "Walter Mondale favors handgun control. It's one thing to talk about the future. It's another to support laws to protect our

families so they have a future."

Speaking to an Iowan audience during the campaign leading up to that state's caucuses in

January, Mondale voiced his support for a ban on the manufacture and sale of handguns with barrels



Democratic Presidential nominee Walter F. Mondale greets New York Mayor Edward I. Koch during a news conference on Capitol Hill October 2 to announce his anti-drug proposals.

Wide World Photo



# Around the Nation



## Northeast



**MAINE** — State police are encouraged by the results of anti-DWI roadblocks they began using in February. To date, police have stopped 9,902 vehicles at the 77 checkpoints, resulting in 371 motorists undergoing sobriety tests and 90 arrests for drunken driving.

**MARYLAND** — The Baltimore County Police Department has entered into the on-site assessment stage of its evaluation for accreditation by the National Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies Inc., according to Police Chief Cornelius J. Behan.

In Annapolis a proposal is being considered by the state Legislature that would require persons convicted of drunken driving to pay for court-ordered supervision during their probation periods. Fees for 12,000 such drivers have cost taxpayers \$10.1 million this year, records show.

Eight out of 10 Maryland state troopers are moonlighting to make ends meet, according to a report by the Maryland Troopers Association. State police recruiters say they are unable to fill 63 vacancies because of the \$16,900 annual starting salary, which ranks sixth lowest among state police forces in the U.S.

**MASSACHUSETTS** — Thanks to state game wardens, inmates at the Berkshire County jail are eating well. About 400 lobsters and 13 bushels of clams were seized during a shipment from a seafood wholesaler to a local fish market. Some of the lobsters and clams were undersized, and state law allowed the impounded shellfish to be given to worthy institutions such as jails.

The city of Lawrence, which is attempting to combat its reputation as the state's heroin capital, has gotten a helping hand from a state police task force. The unit has made 40 heroin-related ar-

rests and seized \$700,000 worth of the drug.

**NEW YORK** — The American Civil Liberties Union is considering challenging a new state law that requires background checks for day-care center job applicants. The ACLU says it may be unconstitutional.

**PENNSYLVANIA** — Following the lead of this state, Unity churches in fifteen different states, recently sponsored "Kiss a Cop" days, on which police officers get cake, coffee and a kiss on the cheek. The message: "Thank you for the beautiful work you do to maintain order and safety in our city," said Philadelphia Kiss a Cop organizer Carrie Sellers.

**VERMONT** — The number of fatal traffic accidents in Vermont so far this year has exceeded the total for all of 1983. There were 96 traffic fatalities in the first 9 months of 1984; 94 persons died on the roads last year.

## Southeast



**ALABAMA** — The incoming mayor of Newton, John McLaney, says he plans to reorganize the town's volunteer police and fire detachments. Both squads quit en masse when McLaney appointed Daniel Buie as his police chief.

**ARKANSAS** — Police Sgt. Wayne Warwick received a special Community Service Award via telephone hookup to the Memphis hospital where he is currently a patient. Gov. Bill Clinton honored Warwick for his actions in stopping a car carrying a man who had shot four people to death. The gunman killed himself after shooting Warwick.

**FLORIDA** — Miami city commissioner Joe Carollo plans to seek a public hearing into a proposed \$1-million settlement with the family of a black man killed by a police officer. The 1982 shooting

of Nevell Johnson Jr. by officer Luis Alvarez touched off three days of rioting in Miami's Overtown section. Carollo called the proposed settlement "black-mail."

First-time applicants for Florida teaching licenses will be fingerprinted under a new law prompted by continuing reports of child sexual abuse in schools. The prints will be used to determine if an applicant has an arrest record. Thirteen other states are considering similar laws.

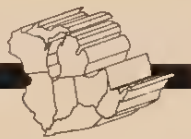
**GEORGIA** — The State Legislature is considering funding a statewide 911 emergency telephone system that would link callers with the nearest emergency agency.

Sheriff-elect Bill Smith of Camden County has announced plans to fire nine of his department's 19 officers when he takes office.

**NORTH CAROLINA** — Help is on the way for crime victims in Forsyth County, where a new program of victim assistance began earlier this month. The program offers counseling, rides for victims or witnesses who need transportation to court and child-care services while in court.

**TENNESSEE** — Haywood County officials have given Sheriff James Sullivan an ultimatum: quit or face removal proceedings. Sullivan was convicted on charges of receiving and concealing two stolen vehicles, and last month received an 18-month prison sentence. He has vowed to remain on the job through his appeal.

## Midwest



**ILLINOIS** — A state law requiring 15- and 16-year-olds charged with serious crimes to be tried as adults is constitutionally sound, the state Supreme Court has ruled.

In Rock Island, 26 people were arrested in a 13-month undercover probe into a \$9-million scheme in which drugs and ammunition were purchased with food stamps, authorities said.

**INDIANA** — Ten Indianapolis police cars have been outfitted to burn cheap natural gas as well as gasoline as part of a cost-effectiveness study. Natural gas is considered safer than propane.

**MICHIGAN** — The Oakland County Deputy Sheriffs' Association endorsed incumbent County Executive Daniel Murphy over his Democratic challenger, Sheriff Johannes Spreen. The union questioned Spreen's ability to manage a larger budget.

**OHIO** — In Cleveland, two police unions have vowed to fight a November ballot proposal to create a five-member outside panel to review police conduct. The union claims officers would be subjected to "undue, sometimes petty review" by the panel.

Eighty-seven laid-off Cleveland officers returned to work this month, but their jobs are guaranteed only through December. The City Council decided, over the veto of Mayor George Voinovich, to pay the last 87 of about 280 laid-off officers from income tax revenues.

**WISCONSIN** — The Milwaukee Common Council has voted not to name the Police Administration Building after former police chief Harold Breier. Council members said they thought it was too soon after the controversial chief's retirement this summer to honor him.

## Plains States



**MINNESOTA** — The Minneapolis police decoy program was suspended for review after two officers suffered minor injuries, according to department spokesmen.

Joseph D. Ramirez, who gave the small town of Princeton more than \$1 million for civic improvements, has been found guilty of conspiracy to import and distribute cocaine. Among other gifts to the town of 3,100 people, Ramirez had leased two automobiles to the local police department for the nominal sum of \$1 a year. He faces a maximum sentence of 10 years in prison and a \$20,000 fine.

**MONTANA** — The Lewiston City Council has decided not to accept a \$25,000 state grant for additional drunken driving enforcement after heavy lobbying by county tavern owners. Bar owners claim business has dropped by almost half since strict en-

**NORTH DAKOTA** — Morton County and Mandan city officials have agreed to joint use of communications equipment in the new city-county law enforcement center, in a move to promote better efficiency.

**SOUTH DAKOTA** — Convicted drunken drivers in Lincoln County with blood alcohol levels of 0.15 percent will receive a minimum three days in jail, effective November 1. The sentence for drivers with blood-alcohol levels between 0.01 percent and 0.14 percent remains a \$250 fine and a 30-day drivers license revocation.

## Southwest



**COLORADO** — The executive board of the state police chiefs association has registered its opposition to a ballot issue that would legalize casino gambling in Pueblo County. The association's leaders said they feared a rise in organized and street crime if gambling were legalized.

**TEXAS** — Dallas police officers Ed Haton and Jorge Garcia, publishers of a pin-up calendar, resigned under pressure from fellow officers last month. The calendar shows 14 male and female officers in provocative poses.

In a move hailed by minority community leaders, the assistant city manager of Dallas, Levi Davis, has upheld the firing of a city police officer who fatally shot an unarmed robbery suspect on August 18. Davis concurred with Police Chief Billy Prince that Sgt. Jack G. Ross, an 18-year veteran of the department, violated a departmental policy against shooting at fleeing suspects.

Sheriff Mike Armstrong of Hudspeth County faces a hearing that will determine whether he will get to keep his sheriff's star. He refused to resign after his indictment on charges of accepting bribes from drug dealers and selling marijuana.

## Far West



**CALIFORNIA** — Norma Jean Almodovar, 33, a former Los Angeles police officer-turned-prostitute and author of the unpublished "From Cop to Call Girl," was convicted last month of pandering by trying to bring another female officer to prostitution. She could face up to six years in prison.

TV actor Mike Farrell, who starred in the series M\*A\*S\*H, has joined fellow actors Richard Dreyfus and Susan Sarandon and 12 other citizens in suing the Los Angeles Police Department. The suit stems from the police surveillance of numerous private citizens that was settled after the American Civil Liberties Union sued the department and forced a number of reforms. Farrell was among the individuals included on a police surveillance list, and filed his own suit in an attempt to force additional reforms, including the enactment of laws "for probable cause before the police can spy on anyone."

U.S. Department of Transportation



**DRINKING AND DRIVING  
CAN KILL A FRIENDSHIP**



# US, Italy mount joint effort against mobsters

The chief law enforcement officers of the United States and Italy have announced a joint campaign against organized crime in both countries.

In meetings this month in Washington, D.C., U.S. Attorney General William French Smith and Italian Minister of the Interior Oscar Luigi Scalfaro, along with other members of the Italian-American Working Group on Organized Crime and Drug Trafficking, agreed to several measures designed to increase cooperation between the two countries.

A mutual assistance treaty was agreed on, which will allow law enforcement agencies in both countries to cooperate on a direct level, bypassing diplomatic and

bureaucratic channels. Smith said the Justice Department and the Italian Government are considering establishing a crime-fighting hotline between the embassies here and in Rome.

In addition, a new extradition treaty has streamlined and modernized the two countries' agreements for deporting suspects in each other's criminal cases. The treaty was recently used to deport Italian financier Michele Sindona to Italy.

The two countries pooled their resources last month in a massive round-up of suspected Mafiosi, which Attorney General Smith called the "single most devastating assault on the Mafia in its entire history." The Italian

government issued 366 arrest warrants for suspected members of the Sicilian Mafia, 28 of whom were being sought for extradition to Italy by U.S. federal officials on charges of murder, drug trafficking and racketeering.

The crackdown was spurred by the confessions of jailed Sicilian crime boss Tommaso Buscetta, who broke the Mafia's code of silence. Buscetta, who was recently extradited under heavy guard from Brazil to Italy, reportedly broke the code of silence to avenge the deaths of seven of his relatives by rival gangs in a battle for control of a multimillion-dollar drug network in Palermo, Sicily.

Under procedures specified by the new extradition treaty,

charges against the suspects were initially forwarded to the Justice Department by the Italian authorities. Italy has 45 days to complete its formal request, including detailed charges against those being sought for extradition.

After a suspect's arrest in the U.S., he is granted a hearing, at which he may oppose extradition. The treaty further allows for trial here on American charges before

extradition to Italy for proceedings there.

Of the 28 suspects wanted in the U.S., four are already under arrest in New York City, awaiting trial in a major heroin trafficking case announced last April.

Rudolph W. Giuliani, the U.S. Attorney for the Southern District of New York, said the crackdown holds "tremendous repercussions" for criminal investigations in the United States.

## Seattle eyes increase in narcotics workload

Seattle Police Chief Patrick Fitzsimons has predicted that next year will be a time of "dramatic change and new direction" for his department's narcotics division, because of an ongoing investigation of large amounts of opium coming into the city.

Capt. Laurence Farrar, head of the narcotics section, said detectives have intercepted 15 pounds of nearly pure opium since the beginning of the year, and expect to find more as the investigation continues.

Investigators have discovered the opium arriving in the area in packages mailed from Thailand, where the drug is produced. It is being sent, probably through interfamily connections, to a small segment of Seattle's Thai immigrant population, Farrar said.

The opium users are "fairly isolated in their needs and use," Farrar said, and are mainly middle-aged or elderly people who don't realize opium use is illegal, since in Thailand it is an acceptable habit.

The police are handling the

problem gently, with the understanding that it stems from cultural differences, Farrar said. Police are working with community leaders to teach those receiving the opium that the drug is unacceptable in this country.

But at the same time, he said, the narcotics division is concerned that the problem could grow to larger proportions. Opium is the base ingredient in the manufacture of morphine and heroin, and the West Coast has long been troubled by Asian gangs trafficking in heroin. Chief Fitzsimons said he is afraid that such gangs may try to muscle into the Seattle market.

In a recent report to Seattle Mayor Charles Royer, Fitzsimons said police intelligence "indicates that Asian gangs have perfected a method for refining opium into heroin, a narcotic in great demand in this area, and will soon begin efforts to initiate younger persons into its use."

Fitzsimons has formed a separate police unit to investigate narcotics, murders, fraud, extortion and assault among Seattle's Asian gangs.

## Fed crime insurance program gets the axe

Thousands of homes and businesses throughout the country have lost Federal crime insurance protection under a Reagan Administration cost-cutting measure that went into effect earlier this month.

The 14-year-old Federal Crime Insurance Program was designed to provide insurance coverage for homeowners and businesses in high crime areas who are unable to buy private company insurance.

The Administration philosophy has changed on this matter, however. David Cobb, a spokesman for the Federal Insurance Administration, said the Administration believes that the crime insurance issue is a state rather than a Federal problem. He pointed to the fact that less than half of the states had taken advantage of the program.

More than 60 percent of the insurance has gone to New York

State, and most of it to New York City. New York State Insurance Superintendent James Corcoran has accused the Reagan Administration of discriminating against poor people by dismantling the crime insurance program while leaving intact the more expensive Federal Flood Insurance Program.

"These are rich people who have benefited by the Federal flood program," Corcoran said. "They put homes where they shouldn't have put homes, on Montauk, in the Hamptons. Their insurance rate should be much higher. But the Reagan Administration isn't going to touch those people."

New York State Assemblyman Ivan Lafayette said he plans to push to have the State Legislature set up an insurance program at its special session later this year.



Italian police escort Scavone Gaetano (l.) and Girolamo Andrea (r.), two of the suspects wanted for crimes ranging from kidnapping and murder to extortion and drug trafficking.

Wide World Photo

## Philadelphia K-9 units get a private-sector pat on the back

Not everyone is unhappy with the beleaguered Philadelphia Police Department, though it has often seemed that way in the past few months. The department's K-9 Corps, recently the target of much criticism from the news media and city officials, got a much-needed dose of praise last month from the Philadelphia Citizens Crime Commission.

In a letter to Mayor Wilson Goode, Police Commissioner Gregore Samlor and other city officials, the commission reaffirmed its support of the K-9 Corps, saying that "there now exists a climate of undeserved distrust and disrespect for the K-9 Corps."

"It would be a tragedy," the letter said, "if now, in the wake of these disproportionate [newspaper] accounts, the Corps' integrity was irrevocably damaged and its mission aborted."

The letter discussed the extensive media coverage by the Philadelphia Inquirer, which documented 84 attacks by the dogs on civilians between September 1981 and May 1984. In the internal investigation that followed the newspaper articles, the police administration reassigned 11 K-9 officers and retired their dogs.

"It is impossible to know the actual number of contacts with the public these dog teams had during the period covered by the newspaper series," the commission's letter said. "But we can estimate that during that period, dog teams were on duty and hence in public contact about two million hours. The documented attacks, as unfortunate as they were, are a tiny fraction of the otherwise friendly contacts between citizens and these dogs."

The commission said the dogs have a "strategic value" in fighting crime. "One dog can search a building for concealed contraband or intruders more efficiently, more safely and even more effectively than a whole team of officers. A dog's nose can discover illegal drugs more effectively than a squad of inspectors or a fortune's worth of electronic devices. And dog teams as part of a comprehensive security plan for our underground concourses and on our subways unquestionably have contributed to a drop in crime."

It would be tragic, the letter went on, if the police administration decided to suspend the K-9 mission entirely. The city administration and the Police

Department should move "aggressively and publicly," the letter said, to correct problems in the use of the K-9 teams.

"We support their reforms in policy, accountability, reporting and training," the commission said. "Now they must go further to improve supervision of dog teams in the field."

The commission suggested that the K-9 supervisory staff be directed to "evaluate teams in the field, not just at the Police Academy." Furthermore, the letter continued, "if the Corps is to continue as a decentralized unit, then its district level supervisors must be given sufficient training to evaluate the unique uses, problems and needs of the K-9 teams."

"The citizens of Philadelphia must be assured of the highest caliber of policing. The Citizens Crime Commission believes that the police dogs have an important role to play in reaching that objective," the letter concluded. "We seek a solution to this issue that corrects shortcomings but leaves intact the ability of the Philadelphia Police Department to protect the citizens of this city."



# People and Places

## AFI names honorees

The Association of Federal Investigators has announced the recipients of its 19th annual awards, to be presented at the association's annual conference November 16 and 17 in Arlington, Va.

Internal Revenue Service investigator Morton Dick was named Financial Investigator of the Year for his work in the case against international oil trader Marc Rich, the largest and most widely publicized tax fraud case ever investigated.

Drug Enforcement Administration investigator David J. Michael was named Criminal Investigator of the Year. Michael



John Walsh



Rep. Daniel E. Lungren

used computerized electronic mail to document several million dollars worth of cocaine transactions in a Detroit case, resulting in 17 convictions.

Special Achievement Awards will be presented to DEA investigator Michael, Health and Human Services Civil Fraud Division Director Eileen T. Boyd, and Department of Transportation investigator Roy A. Redmond.

John Walsh, director of the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, and Linda Otto, producer of the NBC-TV movie "Adam," will both be presented with Public Service Awards for their efforts on behalf of missing children and their families.

Rep. Daniel E. Lungren (R-Calif.), chairman of the House GOP Task Force on Crime and a member of the House Judiciary Committee, will be presented with a Legislative Award for his introduction and support of strong law enforcement-related legislation.

Gen. Richard S. Beyea of the Air Force Office of Special Investigations will be presented with a Law Enforcement Leadership Award for his efforts to improve cooperation between government investigative agencies.

The General Investigator of the Year award will go to Vera F. Pringle of the Office of Personnel Management, Colo., for quickly and efficiently producing top-quality personnel for security investigations. The Legal Award will be presented to John Jay Douglas, dean of the National College of District Attorneys in Houston.

## One-issue politicking

The murder of actress Sharon Tate by the Charles Manson family 15 years ago was the catalyst for the launching of a political career based on a single issue: keeping killers in prison. The late actress's mother, Doris Tate, is a Democratic candidate for the California State Assembly, and if elected her main goal is to try to stiffen sentencing requirements for convicted killers.

"What I want is to do something about sentencing the people who commit heinous, blatant murders and then get out in five, seven years," Tate says. "I contend that whatever the sentence is, they should fill it."

Since her daughter's murder, Tate has been active in organizations such as Parents of Murdered Children, and a leader in efforts to keep several notorious murderers — including members of the Manson family — behind bars.

In 1982 she confronted her daughter's killer, Charles "Tex" Watson, when he sought parole. "He couldn't even look at me," she said.

## Conlisk dead at 85

Funeral services were held earlier this month for former Chicago police superintendent James B. Conlisk Jr., who died September 29 at age 85.

Conlisk, the son of a police officer, joined the Chicago force in 1946. He held the superintendency from 1967 to 1973, a period of severe racial and political tensions in the city.



Conlisk

After the riots following the April 1968 assassination of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., Chicago Mayor Richard J. Daley criticized Conlisk for not ordering his officers to "shoot to kill" arsonists.

Conlisk was perhaps best known for the widely criticized behavior of his police force during the 1968 Democratic National Convention in Chicago, when the police used violent physical force against political protesters. A

Presidential commission on violence later termed the incident a "police riot."

In 1973, Conlisk resigned his position with the department five days after 19 officers were found guilty of extorting hundreds of thousands of dollars from city tavern owners.

Until shortly before his death, he worked as assistant to James B. Rochford in the investigations division of the Bally Manufacturing Company. Rochford is also a former Chicago police superintendent.

## Riding in style

The newest addition to the Florida Highway Patrol fleet is a bit snazzier than your run-of-the-mill police cruiser. It has the usual black and beige colors of the highway patrol, but the low, sleek lines of a 1982 Datsun 280 ZX.

Trooper Gary Glover stopped the car in March for speeding, and later discovered small amounts of cocaine and marijuana inside. Under a state law that allows police to confiscate cars used to deliver drugs, the Pinellas-Pasco Circuit Court approved a warrant to seize the car.

The highway patrol has confiscated a number of cars, but the Datsun is the second to be transformed into a patrol car, according to patrol Maj. John Russi. Russi said a Pontiac Trans Am seized in South Florida about a year ago now patrols the highway around Ocala.

Once tested, painted and outfitted with a lightbar, the highway patrol returns the seized vehicle to the trooper who first stopped it. "It's an incentive to get the guys to go ahead and proceed with their drug arrests," said highway patrol Lieut. Earl Woody.

Of the snappy little Datsun, he said, "I'm sure it's going to surprise a lot of people."

## Under review

Fifty representatives from civilian police review boards across the country gathered last month at the University of Illinois in Chicago to share information and teach each other how to administer such programs. The review boards of Miami, Cincinnati, New Orleans and New York were among those represented.

Cheryl Grant, chief investigator for the Office of Municipal Investigation in Cincinnati, said that when a city pledges to punish the misuse of deadly force, "the number of incidents drops dramatically."

Grant, a former police officer, said she is often angered by accusations that review boards are antipolice. "I am not antipolice," she told the conference attendees. "You can be sympathetic to police and their stress, but I don't believe they can take the law into their own hands. It is such a serious, awesome authority that they have to be made accountable."

Chicago Police Superintendent Fred Rice told the group that civilian review boards are "a noble experiment," but only if they are administered properly. "If we are going to succeed in policing a democratic society, then we must have community input," Rice said. "We must listen to the voices of agitation. Their voices are the corrective medicine."

The conference was sponsored by the Community Relations Service of the Justice Department and the Center for Research in Law and Justice at the University of Illinois.

## Honorable sergeant

Houston Police Department Officer Lily M. Yep is the first Asian



Florida state trooper Gary Glover and his pride and joy, a confiscated Datsun 280-ZX that's been converted for his use with the Highway Patrol. See story above.

St. Petersburg Times photo

## What They Are Saying

"To find it in the budget will be difficult, but we'll do it."

President Howard Runyon of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, on the \$340,000 settlement of a Federal lawsuit. (1:2)



female officer in the department to be promoted to the rank of sergeant.

Officer Yep, 33, is a seven-year veteran of the force. She has served in the patrol division, the jail division, the records division, and the Houston Crime Information Center. She is presently assigned to the Investigative Operations Command, Criminal Investigations Bureau, Auto Theft Division.

Other officers promoted to sergeant in a special ceremony held last month included: Officer Elton L. Blanchard Jr.; Officer David E. Riels; and Officer Kenneth R. Maeker.

## The boys in blue

At 3 P.M., when his patrol shift is over, Kansas City Police Officer Bob Jones will go home and trade in one blue uniform for another: an umpire's. Jones, generally an ump for local high school baseball games, was drafted into the major leagues for this year's American League championship series because of the strike by the umpire's union.

"I've never belonged to a union, and I probably never will," said the 36-year-old cop. During the last umpires' strike in 1979, Jones worked 11 games in the big leagues.

In 1972, when Missouri law dictated that an officer do everything possible to stop a fleeing felon, Jones sent a bullet after a fleeing suspect, stopping him — literally — dead in his tracks. By comparison, making a judgment call on a Willie Wilson steal will be easy, he says.

The pay's not too bad either, Jones says. Though there's no overtime pay for umpire work, nine innings of work is worth \$2,000 these days.

At heart, Jones is a Kansas City Royals' fan. But, he says, "when you get out there, you're only an umpire. A ball is a ball. To get wrapped up in a prejudice for a team, well, that just wouldn't be right."

## Ruffled Angel wings

If the Guardian Angels crime prevention patrol seems to have receded from public view recently, there may be a good reason. Recent reports of Guardian Angel activity in the Northwest indicates that the organization is having its share of recruiting problems.

The Seattle chapter of the nationwide safety patrol group was started in January with 27 Angels graduating from a three-month training course. After six months of active duty, five of the Angels dropped out, according to Yolande Lowery, the chapter's leader.

Those who left, Lowery said, did not have the time to walk the twice-weekly four-hour patrols, or didn't have the necessary non-violent attitude required of an Angel.

Lowery said recruitment remains a problem in Seattle. When the second training session began last spring, 160 people aspired to Angelhood. This fall, only 10 people came forward to be trained.

The recruitment problem has had drastic effects in Portland, Ore., the first Guardian Angels chapter in the Northwest. Chapter leader Lou Velasquez said his group has shrunk from 65 to 32 members in a year. Some volunteers quit from boredom, and others didn't measure up, he said.

"We have no real solid way of reaching the public for ongoing recruitment," he said. "You have to run it like a business to keep new members coming in."

On the East Coast, fledgling Guardian Angels chapters have often run into fierce opposition from city officials and police. In Seattle, Lowery said the police have maintained a neutral stance towards the group.

"We have a posture of waiting to see how it works out," said Assistant Police Chief Noreen Skagen. So far, he said, the police have received no reports, positive or negative, about the group, and have noticed no significant impact on crime from their presence.

"We're still very optimistic," Lowery said. "The Angels are here to stay."

## Riding the election trail

Five incumbent Arizona sheriffs seeking re-election next month have a few serious — and in some cases colorful — hurdles to overcome in order to defeat their opponents.

Sheriff Lyman Peace of Gila County has been involved in litigation with his deputies, who claim Peace told them he saw God wearing cowboy boots on a mountain. Peace admitted in court that he had talked with God and had felt the presence of demons in his office, and had talked to a sheriff's sergeant about them. He denied other claims that he used a flashlight to communicate with UFO's and that he had hit an undersheriff.

In December, Peace lost a lawsuit brought against him by a former female deputy, who said Peace had publicly referred to her as "dingbat" and "little girl." The deputy won a \$405,000 settlement in the Federal sex-discrimination suit.

Peace, who has been sheriff since 1973, got a boost to his campaign last summer when his deputies seized three pick-up trucks full of cocaine with an estimated value of at least \$148 million. Deputies used roadblocks to intercept the 1,680 pounds of cocaine, the largest coke bust in



## Barred from office?

Daniel Grey is running hard for the U.S. Senate, but is having a bit of difficulty hitting the campaign trail. It seems the small matter of a 210-year sentence for armed robbery has kept him bottled up in prison. Undaunted, Grey says he has become a "public servant" while in prison.

Wide World Photo

the state's history.

But Peace isn't the only one with troubles. In Cochise County, eight-year Sheriff Jimmy Judd is under scrutiny for his handling of what has come to be known as "the Miracle Valley incident."

On October 23, 1982, Judd sent heavily armed deputies into Miracle Valley to serve warrants for traffic charges on several members of the black Christ Miracle Healing Center and Church. The ensuing confrontation left two church members dead and people on both sides of the conflict injured.

To add insult to injury, just last month Judd's son Morgan, 21, was sentenced to five years and three months imprisonment for the February 17 armed robbery of a Tucson convenience market.

Mohave County Sheriff Bill Richardson has had long-standing problems with the county government over budgetary matters and has been feuding in particular with the county supervisor.

His department's reputation was sullied when reports surfaced that his office was allegedly wiretapped in October. Former deputy Jerry S. Miller, and Kim D. Richards, a communications expert who had been called in by Miller to prove the existence of

the wiretaps, have been charged in an Arizona warrant with computer fraud and fraudulent schemes and practices. Both men are now fighting extradition to Arizona from Los Angeles.

Maricopa County Sheriff Jerry Hill, who has been in office eight years, fired his chief deputy for providing favors to the owner of several bail-bond companies and faced an internal audit that disclosed he did not document 20 taxpayer-financed trips outside the county. It was also learned that he received a monetary advance from the county after filing a request to attend a conference in Silver City, N.M., that was never held.

Hill is presently under criminal and civil investigation by the Maricopa County attorney's office for allegedly misusing county credit cards and property.

New Mexico drunken-driving charges were dropped last month against Apache County Sheriff Art Lee because friends persuaded New Mexico authorities that it would damage his career, according to a copyrighted story published August 29 in the Navajo Times. Lee, who has been sheriff for 12 years, confirmed he was arrested but said he did not believe it was justified and did not know friends had intervened on his behalf.

## Law Enforcement News

**Publisher** John Collins  
**Editor** Peter Dudenhoff  
**Operations** Marie Rosen  
**Staff Writer** Jennifer Browdy  
**Subscriptions** Gerard Paulino

**Contributing Writers:** Ordway P. Buiden, Joseph Trushwaser

**State Correspondents:** John Angell, Alaska; Gerald Faye, Georgia; Folkeno, Tom, Illinois; Joel Henderson, Iowa; Phil, California; Walt, Kansas; Philip, Minnesota; Hal, New York; Colorado; Martin, Florida; John, Texas; George, Matt, Casey, Thomas, Evans, Alan, O'Hara, Ron, Van, Illinois; Illinois; Larry, McCast, David, Rathbone, Indiana; Daniel, P. Keller, William, S. Curran, Kentucky; Joseph, Hunter, Jr., Maryland; Anne, Adams, James, Lane, Massachusetts; Kenneth, Griffin, Michigan; Robert, Shockey, Missouri; Kenneth, Bova, Nebraska; Hugh, J.R., Casady, New York; Martin, Schwartz, Charles, Walker, Ohio; William, Parker, Oklahoma; Jack, Howling, Robert, Kutzler, Pennsylvania; William, J. Mathias, Larry, McKicking, South Carolina; Michael, Braswell, Tennessee; Steven, Eggen, Texas; Del, Mortensen, Utah; Darrel, Stephens, Virginia; Larry, Felt, Washington; Dan, King, Wisconsin.

**Advertising Representatives:** Phil Friedman, Art Rosen, CAS Community Advertising Services, 19 West 21st Street, New York, NY 10010. Telephone: (212) 243-2877.

Law Enforcement News is published twice monthly (once monthly during July and August) by L.E.N. Inc. in conjunction with John Jay College of Criminal Justice, 444 West 56th Street, New York, NY 10019. Subscription rates: \$18 per year (\$22 issues). Advertising rates available on request. Telephone: (212) 489-3592, 3516. ISSN: 0364-1724.



# Crown-colony corruption takes a royal beating

By Dick Ward  
and Matt Rodriguez

**HONG KONG** — The last of the British colonies, which is scheduled to be turned over to the People's Republic of China in 1997, is an "open" port, where there are probably more international banks than in any city in the world. Hong Kong's reputation for corruption, and as a city open for more things than trade, was well deserved through much of its history. In recent years the colonial government has taken a strong stand against both public and private corruption, and the success of such efforts is due largely to the work of the Independent Commission Against Corruption (ICAC), which was established in 1974.

The ICAC operates independently, although many of the 1,200 individuals who work in this agency have police backgrounds. Many of them have served either in the British Crown Colony, or have been recruited directly from England. The agency employs approximately 700 individuals in its operations section, most of whom are investigators, and most of whom were born in Hong Kong.

The Director of Operations for ICAC, Gerald D. Harknett, a robust former Crown Colony Police Administrator, has served Hong Kong for more than 35 years, and has watched it grow from a small port to one of the major shipping and container ports in the world. He is modest about the accomplishments of his agency, but anyone familiar with the problems of governmental and private corruption cannot help but be amazed at just how much this agency has accomplished in its relatively short existence.

"We receive about 200 corruption complaints a month,"

Harknett said, "and they generally fall into one of the following three categories: allegations of corruption by police officers; allegations of corruption by other governmental officials, and allegations of corruptions by individuals active in the private and business sector."

In 1983 the agency handled more than 1,000 investigations and instituted prosecution against 466 individuals. In recent years, the number of complaints against police officers has declined as the number of investigations against individuals in the private sector has increased.

The ICAC is vested with unique investigative powers, and operates out of its own facilities, which include a modern jail facility on the uppermost floor. Suspects may be held up to 48 hours for investigative purposes, and longer if a magistrate approves the detention order. The sweeping powers of ICAC include the ability to review financial records, to require an individual to explain his or her sources of income if their life style appears to be above their salary level, and to require an individual to provide information about their financial activities, or the activities of associates. Stiff jail sentences of up to one year can and have been used to encourage individuals to cooperate.

The types of cases handled by this unit vary, and the ICAC can initiate an investigation in any case where corruption is or might be involved. Harknett pointed out that in a recent case involving the Royal Hong Kong Police, an ex-police officer was found to be the operator of an illegal gambling den in the city. Two police officers of the uniform branch conspired with the former police officer to offer a bribe to two

members of a special squad charged with responsibility for enforcing gambling laws. The matter was reported to the ICAC and, utilizing sophisticated surveillance techniques and equipment, the individuals were arrested for bribery and ultimately sentenced to six months imprisonment.

The investigative activities of the agency are not limited to Hong Kong, largely because many of the individuals involved are likely to conduct their illegal activities in other parts of the world. In one case, the ICAC investigators followed a government official halfway around the world to observe him accepting a bribe in a gambling casino in Las Vegas. At the time, the laws of Hong Kong did not enable the Government to arrest for bribery of an official outside the Colony. The law now provides sanctions which make it a violation to bribe a public official even outside of the territory of Hong Kong.

Commissioner P. B. Williams, who has overall responsibility for the Independent Commission Against Corruption, points out that the activities of his agency have had a positive affect in reducing corruption at all levels within the colony. The fact that the agency is independent gives it a tremendous amount of freedom.



Matt Rodriguez of the Chicago police joins Hong Kong corruption fighter Gerald D. Harknett atop the ICAC building.

R.H. Ward

However, he also pointed out that there is an advisory panel, which includes citizens, which reviews the activities of ICAC to insure the agency is not abusing its unique powers.

Harknett, who said that corruption in any city can be pervasive, asserted that the only way to deal with it is to develop a strong anti-corruption unit, which does not have political ties, and which can follow up investigations in any

sector of the community.

(Richard H. Ward is vice chancellor for administration of the University of Illinois at Chicago. Matt Rodriguez is deputy superintendent, technical services, of the Chicago Police Department. They spent four weeks in the Far East this summer as part of an American study group sponsored by the Eisenhower Foundation.)

## Static flies as radio failures lead to NY transit officer's death

Communications failures can mean trouble for police officers. Last month, the New York City Transit Police learned the hard way that they can also be fatal.

Transit Police Officer Irma Lozada was fatally shot on September 21 in Brooklyn after she and her partner split up to chase a suspected chain-snatcher who fled from a subway station. Though Lozada had the team's portable radio, police officials said she did not make contact with the department, and her body was not found until three hours after she had been shot in the head. She was the first female police officer ever killed in the line of duty in New York City.

Spokesmen for the Transit Patrolmen's Benevolent Association blamed her death in part on what they say is an inadequate, antiquated radio communications system, which only works reliably in the subway, not above

ground.

The communications has frustrated New York transit police officers frequently in recent months. In another incident this fall, a transit police officer trying to arrest six armed robbery suspects was forced to use a pay telephone and call the 911 emergency number for assistance because his portable radio was unable to transmit his requests, police officials said.

The officer, Dorian Gregoire, said the situation was not uncommon. "I was calling on my radio and nothing was happening," he said. "That happens down here a lot. You hit a dead spot and that's it."

In response to these and other recent incidents, New York City Police Commissioner Benjamin Ward announced new police communications procedures this month that may reduce the chances of transit police officers being caught above ground and incommunicado.

The directive requires transit police officers to notify their communications unit promptly "when taking action beyond the confines of the transit system or the capabilities of their communication system."

In turn, the transit police communications unit should notify the city police "of all serious incidents in progress" outside the transit system.

In situations where transit officers "cannot be located or immediately contacted via portable radio," Ward said, the district transit police supervisor as well as the communications unit must be notified.

The directive spelled out specific steps for dealing with such situations and said ranking transit and city police commanders should "respond to the scene and conduct a joint search until the officer is located."

William McKechnie, president of the Transit Patrolmen's Benevolent Association, approved of the new procedures, but said they did not answer the need of the transit police for "a reliable and functional radio system."

## IACP settles DoJ lawsuit for \$340,000

Continued from Page 1  
the IACP staff and the organization's Board of Officers has been "taking a strong look at its methods of handling grant applications and administration," and has "added a stricter set of checks and balances."

"I'm not saying our procedures weren't good," Runyon said, "but we want to improve on them even further."

## Law Enforcement News Product/Service Directory



### Public Administration Service

LAW ENFORCEMENT CONSULTANT SERVICES

- Automated Information Systems
- Records Management
- Crime Analysis Operations
- Managing Criminal Investigations
- Patrol Resource Allocation
- Strategic Service Plans
- Training
- Preparation for Accreditation

1497 Chain Bridge Road, McLean, VA 22101, (703) 734-8970

### DOMESTIC VIOLENCE/CRISIS MANAGEMENT TRAINING FOR POLICE & SECURITY

Unique training approach combines professional expertise with innovative hands-on instruction.

PACT/Performing Arts for Crisis Training Inc.  
250 W. 14th Street, New York, N.Y. 10011.  
(212) 807-8719  
Contact: Joyce St. George

### New York Institute of Security and Polygraph Sciences

#### Polygraph Training Course

Day and Evening Courses.  
For information, call:  
John Fitzgerald,  
(212) 344-2626.



# Reagan, Mondale skirt crime issues

Continued from Page 1

less than three inches long. "This is where most of the bloodshed occurs," Mondale said, "and it is there that we need tough new standards."

Mondale, who as a Senator voted for the 1968 Gun Control Act, is on record as opposing the regulation of rifles, shotguns and handguns other than the snub-nosed variety.

Further insight into the Democratic ticket's stand on this issue can be had from Vice Presidential nominee Geraldine Ferraro, who was a co-sponsor of the Biaggi armor-piercing bullet bill, which was recently buried in the House. She has twice received Congressional campaign contributions from the Handgun Control political action committee.

On the other side of the political fence, President Reagan's record is one of staunchly defending the "right of citizens to keep and bear arms." Reagan, who in 1983 was the first sitting President ever to address the annual meeting of the National Rifle Association, tends to agree with the NRA that legislative efforts should be directed against the criminal use of firearms, rather than against the firearms themselves.

In this connection, the President urged the 1983 NRA gathering to support "our efforts for a

minimum mandatory term of five years imprisonment for the use of armor-piercing bullets, cop-killer bullets, during a Federal crime of violence." Indeed, Reagan's efforts to cultivate NRA support for the compromise armor-piercing bullet bill, known as the Brooks-Thurmond bill, earned him the praise of Rep. Mario Biaggi, who had introduced the original bill on the subject.

## Drug Enforcement

One of the first significant mentions of any crime-control issue during the general election campaign came just three weeks ago, when former Vice President Mondale blasted the Reagan Administration's record on drug enforcement.

During a campaign appearance on Capitol Hill, Mondale accused the Administration of "failing to match tough talk with tough action," and offered his own proposals for fighting drug trafficking, including the use of the military to detect and intercept drug smugglers.

Reagan, the Democrat charged, indulged in tough-sounding rhetoric on the drug issue yet proposed the elimination of 2,000 agents from the Customs Service as an economy measure.

"To win the war on narcotics," Mondale said, "we need an all-out effort. This Administration



In this 1982 photograph, President Reagan announces a crackdown on organized crime in America. With him are (l. to r.): FBI Director William Webster, Presidential Counsellor Edwin Meese III and Attorney General William French Smith.

Wide World Photo

hasn't done it."

Mondale also backed the appointment of a "drug czar" to oversee and coordinate the Federal anti-drug effort. Such a proposal was included in a comprehensive crime control measure last year, and was vetoed by President Reagan.

The Reagan forces, on the other hand, accused Mondale of being "totally unaware of what's been going on in this Administration." Attorney General William French Smith said that anti-drug measures among the dozen Federal agencies involved in this area had "never seen better cooperation than there is now."

During the four years of the Reagan Administration, the White House likes to point out, the Federal Bureau of Investigation was brought into the fight against drugs for the first time in

the agency's history. The South Florida Task Force was created to tackle the flood tide of narcotics coming into that region of the country, and similar task forces were put in place in other areas as well.

The past four years have also seen the creation of the National Narcotics Border Interdiction System and the Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force Program.

## The Attorney General

For most of 1984, the Reagan Administration has been stymied in its efforts to win approval for a replacement for Attorney General William French Smith, who announced his intentions to return to private life. Reagan's choice, Presidential Counsellor Edwin Meese III, provoked a hailstorm of resistance from

various quarters and the telling blow that waylaid Meese's nomination until now was the probing inquiries of Sen. Howard Metzenbaum (D-Ohio) during Senate confirmation hearings.

The revelations that came from the hearings led to the appointment of a special Federal prosecutor to look into Meese's financial affairs and whether he had violated Federal laws regarding appointments to Government positions. Prosecutor Jacob Stein last month gave Meese a clean legal bill of health, although he made no comment as to ethical questions that might have been raised.

President Reagan, who described Meese as "a person whose life and experience reflect a profound commitment to the improvement of our justice system," has said

Continued on Page 14

## LAW ENFORCEMENT

- People To Hire
- Equipment to Sell; to Buy; to Barter
- Seminars to Promote

Do it in Law Enforcement News. . .the voice of criminal justice. . .whose readers are the heavyweights of law enforcement with the authority to hire; to purchase; to participate.

Advertise in LEN —  
a minimal investment will  
extract a maximum response.

### ADVERTISING RATES

Classified Ad	Open Rate	6 x	12 x	22 x
Up to 25 words	\$20.	18. ea.	16. ea.	14. ea.
26-49 words	\$40.	36. ea.	32. ea.	28. ea.
50-74 words	\$60	54. ea.	48. ea.	42. ea.

Put the enclosed ad in the next available issue with a total of (#) \_\_\_\_\_ insertions.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Title \_\_\_\_\_

Organization \_\_\_\_\_

Phone \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ ZIP \_\_\_\_\_

Please send this coupon, your ad and check payable to Law Enforcement News to: Community Advertising Service, 19 W. 21st Street, New York, NY 10010



# Field narrows as IACP elections near the wire

It's election time once again for the International Association of Police Chiefs, and this year's contests may hold a few surprises.

For the second time in IACP history — indeed, for the second year in a row — the incumbent first vice president is being challenged. Last year's incumbent, Chief Thomas Sardino of Syracuse, N.Y., emerged victorious in the contest. This year's incumbent, Chief John Norton of the California State Police, is being challenged by Chief Larry G. Vardell of Williamsburg, Va. Vardell, who last year made a second unsuccessful bid for the sixth vice president's chair, says he decided to run for first vice president not just to get himself into office, but to unseat Norton.

Just a few weeks before the annual conference, the field of contestants in the race for sixth vice president shrank from four to three. Chief Kenneth Madejczyk of Grandville, Mich., withdrew his candidacy, leaving Chiefs Lee P. Brown of Houston, Harlin McEwen of Cayuga Heights, N.Y., and William Brierley of Newark, Del., to fight it out. IACP insiders are predicting a close match between the three, with a three-way run-off almost certain to occur at the finish line.

What follows is a series of profiles of the candidates.

## Chief John J. Norton First Vice President

Chief Norton took over the California State Police on January 3, 1983, following an 11-year stint as police chief of Foster City, Calif.

He has held many positions in law enforcement, serving with the San Jose and San Francisco Police Departments, as a special agent with the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and as director of law enforcement for the state of Montana.

He is past president of the California Police Chiefs Association, the California Peace Officers Association and the San Mateo County Police Officers Association. He served as Human Relations Commissioner of San Mateo County for six years, and is a member of the San Francisco Bay Area Security Liaison Group and the Society of Former FBI Agents.

He received his bachelor's degree from San Jose State University and his Master's in Public Administration from the University of Southern California. He also holds a California Police Executive Certificate.

Repeated attempts to reach Chief Norton for comments on his IACP candidacy proved fruitless.

## Chief Larry G. Vardell First Vice President

Chief Vardell began his career in 1959 as a patrol officer with the Metro-Dade, Fla., Police Department, and worked his way up through the ranks to become a special assistant to the Police Director in 1967. In 1975 he stepped

into the position he now holds, as chief of the Williamsburg, Va., Police Department. The agency's 31 sworn officers serve a community of 10,000 residents as well as a constant stream of tourists.



Vardell

Vardell believes he is qualified for the position of first vice president because of his "great sensitivity to the IACP membership." And he believes that the membership would prefer him to incumbent John Norton of the California State Police.

"I am running against Norton because I have not been happy with his voting record in the past few years," Vardell said. "He has not been responsive to the desires of the membership."

Specifically, Vardell said Norton had voted against several propositions that would have reduced IACP spending, and also voted against the official position of IACP on the law enforcement accreditation issue.

In addition, Vardell said, there have been rumors that Norton may be relieved of his position as head of the California State Police in November. "This is a critical issue," Vardell said, "because one of the prerequisites to election to the Board of Officers is a stable position in a law enforcement job. As it stands, Norton could be elected to first vice president and then go home and be fired. His tenure is in jeopardy."

Vardell said he also objects to what he called an attempted "coup" on Norton's part. Vardell said Norton tried to use the recent Federal grand jury investigation of IACP as an excuse to oust a member of the IACP staff in order to take that staff member's place.

## Chief William Brierley Sixth Vice President

Chief Brierley, who has spent his entire career with the Newark, Del., Police Department, started as a patrol officer in 1955 and became police chief in 1970. His 55 sworn officers serve 38,000 residents.

Brierley says he has been involved in about 7,000 arrests in his career, the majority of them felony arrests. He has served on 40 law enforcement and criminal justice-related committees

statewide and nationally, as well as on eight standing IACP committees. He is immediate past General Chairman of SACOP, the IACP's Division of State Associations of Chiefs of Police, and he holds a seat of the IACP Board of Officers and Executive Committee.



Brierley

"It disturbs me that IACP officers often cast their votes without consulting the membership," Brierley said. "I am interested in representation without input from the membership... I am not running to satisfy my ego or for the prestige. I'm totally committed to tackling some of the critical issues that will face law enforcement in the future."

Brierley said he is pleased that several candidates have entered the race for sixth vice president. "The more candidates, the more issues are forced to the forefront," he said.

"We're all friends," Brierley said of his opponents. "We're each conducting a very credible campaign. There won't be any cheap shots or backslings. We're all true professionals and I have a deep abiding respect for both Chief Brown and Chief McEwen. Whoever wins will be a good representative of the IACP."

## Chief Lee P. Brown Sixth Vice President

Chief Brown began his law enforcement career as a patrolman with the San Jose Police Department in California. In 1975 he became the first black sheriff of Multnomah County, Ore., and later served as that county's Director of Criminal Justice Services. In 1978 he became public safety commissioner in Atlanta, and in 1982 was drafted to head the Houston Police Department.

Brown also boasts an extensive academic background. He was director of the administration of justice program at Portland, Ore., State University from 1968 to 1972. He holds a master's degree and a doctorate in criminology from the University of California at Berkeley, as well as a master's degree in sociology from California State University at San Jose.

If elected, Brown said he would try to strengthen and unify the IACP voice in law enforcement.

## Madejczyk sacrifices candidacy to run 'issues' campaign

At the last moment, Chief Kenneth Madejczyk of Grandville, Mich., withdrew his candidacy for the position of sixth vice president of the IACP. In a telephone interview two weeks before the organization's annual conference, Madejczyk explained his reasons for withdrawing.

"In a year with four candidates for sixth vice president, when it is unlikely that any one would get a clear majority without a run-off vote, I could see no useful purpose in splitting up the votes further," Madejczyk said. "Of the four candidates, I think two — Chiefs Brown and Brierley — are exceptionally well-qualified to serve as sixth vice president. The membership will have an excellent opportunity to choose among the three remaining candidates."

Another factor influencing his decision to withdraw was a major "campaign of issues" organized by the state of Michigan for the IACP conference.

"Michigan will be conducting a campaign of issues, with printed material and discussions raising some specific issues we feel are important," Madejczyk said. "I feel we will get more attention and objective review of the positions we plan to take

without a state candidate for IACP office. We don't want our materials to be viewed as campaign literature, for example."

Madejczyk said that some of the issues the Michigan police administrators are planning to raise at the conference are: the proposed amendment to eliminate the positions of fifth and sixth vice president; the recent settlement of the grand jury investigation of IACP; the question of whether more than one officer from a state should serve at the same time on the Board of Officers, and whether past presidents should continue to hold seats on the Board of Officers.

"It's time that the IACP members at the annual conference dealt with the issues, instead of just electing someone to office," he said. "We need to have a more active and informed membership."

Madejczyk, who last year was defeated in a bid to unseat incumbent Chief Thomas Sardino from the first vice president's chair, said he has no plans for running for office again in the future.

"Promoting the role of an active membership in all the states is more important than one person occupying an honorary position," he said.

Executive Research Forum, and the state police chiefs associations in Colorado, Texas and Oregon.

## Chief Harlin R. McEwen Sixth Vice President

Chief McEwen, 46, began his policing career in his hometown of Waverly, N.Y., and also served



Brown

"IACP has to be a strong voice for all aspects of law enforcement," he said. "I am seeking unity in law enforcement; IACP should be the vehicle for accomplishing that."

Specifically, Brown said he would like to see IACP become more international, particularly in the area of narcotics control. "IACP should be intimately involved in forging drug enforcement policy," he said.

Brown has been endorsed by the National Organization for Black Law Enforcement Executives, the major city chiefs group within IACP, the Police



McEwen

with the Tioga County Sheriff's Department before joining the Cayuga Heights Police Department some 20 years ago. He has been chief of the small Cayuga Heights department for the last 12 years.

McEwen is the immediate past

Continued on Page 17



# Campaign '84 and the Court 'death-watch'

"The People's Court" may be popular television fare, but don't expect to see a Federal trial on the home screen at any time in the near future. The Judicial Conference of the United States, headed by Chief Justice Warren Burger, recently decided that the



## Supreme Court Briefs

Jonah Triebwasser

"alleged public benefits" of a televised trial are outweighed by the risk of potentially adverse psychological effects on jurors, lawyers and witnesses, which could encourage either histrionics (presumably on the part of lawyers) or inhibitions (presumably on the part of a witness).

The Judicial Conference's decision should come as no surprise to those who know of the Chief Justice's long-held antipathy to cameras in the courtroom. When asked a few years ago what was the first event likely to be televised from inside the United States Supreme Court building, the Chief Justice is said to have tersely replied "My funeral."

The Reagan Court? The Mondale Court? Nobody's Court?

Speaking of funerals, as the 1984 Presidential election race heats up, the usual press death-watch has begun to see which of the senior members of our nation's highest court will drop dead first and allow either President Ronald Reagan or former Vice-President Walter Mondale to appoint a Supreme Court Justice and thereby (so the theory goes) reshape the decision-making philosophy of the Court.

Has anyone ever considered how the poor senior Justices must feel, listening to the radio in the morning while shaving and hearing all of this speculation as to when they will appear before the Highest of All Courts? Have Fritz and Ron considered that they might not get to appoint anyone, no matter who wins the election? Don't forget that the senior justices outlived the Jimmy Carter presidency and the only reason President Reagan got to appoint Sandra Day O'Connor was because one of the younger and more robust justices, Potter Stewart, decided to retire early to pursue other interests.

And where is it written that a President gets exactly the type of Justice he wants when he appoints what someone he thinks is



President Reagan (3d from right) joins the members of the Court he hopes to reshape during a second term in office. Seated (l. to r.): Justice Thurgood Marshall, Justice William Brennan, Chief Justice Warren Burger, President Reagan, Justice Byron White and Justice Harry Blackmun. Standing (l. to r.): Justice John Paul Stevens, Justice Lewis Powell, Justice William Rehnquist and Justice Sandra Day O'Connor.

a conservative or a liberal? Ask Teddy Roosevelt, who appointed Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes in 1902 to follow the "walk softly, but carry a big stick" philosophy, but who later said of the Magnificent Yankee, "I could carve a Supreme Court Justice with more backbone out of a banana!"

Or ask Dwight Eisenhower, who in his search for a conservative Chief Justice to lead the Supreme Court to the right appointed Earl Warren, one of the

architects of the internment of Japanese-Americans in California during World War II. Warren surprised the old soldier by being one of the more liberal Justices of the modern era.

Once a Justice enters the marble sanctuary of the United States Supreme Court (with the comfort and security of a lifetime appointment) a transformation often takes place: conservatives become liberals, liberals become conservatives, moderates become

radicals and radicals head for the middle of the road.

Messrs. Mondale and Reagan would do well not to begin licking their chops just yet. The Chief Justice (age 77), Justice Marshall (age 76), Justice Blackmun (age 76) and Justice Brennan (age 78) may choose not to die or retire merely to suit Presidential convenience. And if, by chance, a new Supreme Court Justice is appointed in the next four years, the

Continued on Page 16

## A rare peek at crime in the USSR

While the crime rate in the United States is dropping, if only in small increments, it's rising in the Soviet Union. What's more — and most surprising — the Soviet's top policeman admits it.

In an astonishing reversal of the usual Soviet secrecy about its



## Burden's Beat

Ordway P. Burden

criminal justice system, the country's Minister of Internal Affairs, Vitali V. Fedorchuk, gave an interview about crime in an August issue of Literary Gazette, the Writers' Union weekly. His disclosures were hardly as exhaustive as the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports, but Fedorchuk told much about crime, corruption and police inefficiency in the U.S.S.R.

Among the revelations were that drug addicts, primarily alcoholics, commit a majority of the crimes in the Soviet Union, and that 15- and 16-year-olds are most prone to criminal behavior. Fedorchuk also indicated that embezzlement and theft of state property — which are very serious crimes in a Communist country — are rampant. As an example of the problem's gravity, he noted that while the number of private automobiles has nearly tripled in

the last seven years, the amount of gasoline sold through the state network has gone up only 120 percent. He implied that more than half of the new drivers were getting their gas on the black market from criminals who stole it from the state.

In the Rostov area, he said, one gang stole 200 tons of fuel from the state for black-market sale. And over a two-week period near Kiev, police arrested 120 truck drivers who had sold nine tons of gas on the black market. In Moscow, he said, 40 percent of all trucks have broken odometers so that the driver can sell his truck's gas and claim he used it on the job. "As you can see," Fedorchuk told the newspaper, "the scale and forms of embezzling are great."

Other types of theft from the state are common, too. Fedorchuk said that 32 citizens of one village stole \$100,000 worth of goods from a parked, unguarded train. Sometimes the thieves are persons in high positions. "Among those responsible for embezzlement and other serious crimes are the bosses of various enterprises, organizations, collective farms, and state farms," the minister said.

It has long been known that alcoholism is a considerable problem in the U.S.S.R., and Fedorchuk admitted as much by saying that more than half of all common

Continued on Page 16

## Flashback



## 1961: All fired up

Policemen in Sunnyvale, Calif., don firemen's jackets kept in their patrol car at a simulated blaze, as part of a demonstration of an integrated public safety service. Sunnyvale, which still uses the public safety approach, adopted the format as a money-saving move.

Wide World Photo



# Forum

## The immorality of morality

By "evelyn"

It is time we realized that anti-prostitution drives are costly, futile, immoral acts disguised as moral activity. We should not find an alibi for the life of a prostitute. We must not find an alibi for a society that pretends morality while acting as an accomplice to moral bondage. Typical of this are blue films and girls inviting business piped legally into our homes via subscriber-paid TV. Nothing can point up our moral duplicity or render our moral outrage impotent as clearly as that.

Sexually explicit pictures cost Vanessa Williams her crown as Miss America. Free moral enterprise allowed the sale of those same pictures. Another set of pictures of Ms. Williams, this time including the use of whips and chains, is to be published. People throughout the United States will drool all the way to newsstands, legitimizing those pictures with moral curiosity. To suggest that buying the magazine containing the nude pictures of our ex-Miss America is furthering the cause of porno would make those same moral citizens bristle with indignation.

Several years ago, in another

newspaper, I suggested that we legalize prostitution for the good of the public. I offended moral people. At the risk of offending those same people, I again suggest that we legalize prostitution. Women find it perfectly moral to visit male strip joints, exchanging money for a playful touch, an erotic moment — one step away from paying for stud service. Ladies of the evening have a vast clandestine clientele — and clandestine is the key word. Morality no longer means right opposed to wrong. The act of doing wrong doesn't seem to matter; getting caught does. Prostitutes cannot sell what we will not buy and somebody sure as heck is buying. The existence of these ladies is proof of our pretended morality and makes us too uncomfortable to grant them legal status. Yet, prostitution demands to be legalized.

Prostitution is a disease-ridden, crime-promoting, drug-filled profession. Nevertheless, it is here to stay. Before we can deal with that social problem effectively, we must be willing to recognize the idea

Continued on Page 17

"evelyn" is the pseudonym of a former reporter for a now-defunct New York police newspaper.

## Other Voices

A survey of editorial views on criminal justice from the nation's newspapers.

### Save Federal crime insurance

"The need to extend the Federal Crime Insurance Program should be obvious. It provides property crime insurance, at affordable rates, for residents and small businesses in high-crime communities. The insurance program helps to stabilize decaying communities and makes it possible for small businesses to provide essential services to inner-city areas. The cost of the program has been reduced substantially — from \$22 million in 1983 to \$7 million this year. That would appear to be a small price to pay to aid businesses willing to remain in some of the toughest areas in the country. Administration officials continue to object to the cost of the program and would like to see it disappear. Those same officials, however, insist President Reagan is interested in assisting depressed urban areas, small businesses and crime victims. The program, which for some businesses is the difference between staying in an urban setting or fleeing, deserves support. Without the program many businesses may be forced to close their doors through no fault of their own."

— The Philadelphia Inquirer  
October 4, 1984

### The right to pierce armor

"No less ardent a patriot than Rep. Mario Biaggi (D-N.Y.), a former policeman, has fallen afoul of the National Rifle Association. He has dared to sponsor a bill banning the manufacture, importation and sale of 'cop killer' armor-piercing bullets that, among other things, can penetrate the bulletproof vests worn by police officers. Mr. Biaggi's bill stood a fair chance of success — until the ever-vigilant National Rifle Association decided it was another 'thinly disguised attempt at gun control.' With the election-year backing of the White House, the NRA has lumbered in with a substitute measure, which narrowly defines the meaning of 'armor-piercing' (able to penetrate the armor of an M-1 tank?) and bans only the manufacture and importation of said rounds — not the sale. The bitterness of the controversy has prompted House Speaker O'Neill to kill the entire matter for the rest of the session. Winning the institutional paranoia prize of the year, the NRA contends that the Biaggi bill could be used to ban any ammunition that might be shown to penetrate anything that might be construed as armor. 'In our minds, that leaves the door wide open to determining that any ammunition could be armor-piercing,' an NRA spokesman said. 'It also opens the door for an antigun administration to outlaw any ammunition.' What is wrong with these people? Where is the NRA ever going to draw the line? At machine guns? Flame throwers? Anti-aircraft cannon? Or will it be nuclear weapons? What government restriction will ever qualify with the NRA as something other than a 'thinly disguised attempt at gun control?'"

— The Chicago Tribune  
October 3, 1984



## Time to wake up to sex-abuse nightmares

By Mario Merola

I have been the District Attorney of Bronx County, N.Y., for approximately 11½ years, and, during this time, little has occurred in this nation that has shocked or surprised me. But I have been deeply saddened and profoundly troubled by what appears to be a pattern of events which has recently come to light in Bronx County and which, I am sorry to say, is probably occurring in almost every community in this nation and is almost certainly occurring somewhere at this very moment. I speak of the cancer of child abuse and of our societal failure to listen to those members of our society who are too young to lie about this cancer and who are too young to be heard. I also speak of the long-entrenched child-welfare bureaucracies which in most instances are the first to hear the complaints of our children but whose institutional philosophies and traditional procedures prevent them from understanding and acting upon what our children have told us.

It is my belief that the problem is more pervasive than we ever thought. At one time or another it probably has touched every city, every town and every village in every country in the world. If my belief is correct, and I certainly think it is, the implications boggle the mind.

Clearly the need for child day care in a safe, secure and nurturing setting is a national concern which is just as significant as education, health care, Social Security, defense, full employment or any other important national issue. Women simply cannot and should not be kept out of the work force, and child abuse must not become a part of the cost of earning an honest living. The care of our children during the work day is no longer just a woman's problem; it is a problem that everyone must deal with. It is a vital national concern, calling for comprehensive national scrutiny and for immediate national action. I believe that, at least to start, we should have a threefold approach.

First, we need an objective and independent national study and survey of

the entire day care framework which will tell us the scope of the problem we face, and give us an idea of its ultimate impact on society. I stress that the study must be independent because I have no confidence that the traditional child welfare bureaucracies which would normally be asked to gather this type of information are equipped to do so.

I am making no broad allegation of bad faith on the part of any bureaucracy. However, it is axiomatic that no one can effectively investigate himself. To ask a day care center or child welfare agency, with its vested interest in the existing bureaucracy, to report on its own shortcomings is to create a conflict of interest.

Furthermore, there are many voices crying out in this world. I am concerned that the day care and child welfare bureaucracies are conditioned to hear only the voice of the past, whispering its 19th century views that such things as sexual abuse of children never happen except in the minds of the children themselves. I am concerned that such bureaucracies will be deaf to the voice of innocence, expressed in the cries of an abused child, or the voice of concern or outrage expressed by parents convinced that something is terribly wrong with their child. I am concerned, in the final analysis, that the bureaucracies of which we speak will not know how to do the right thing, even if they want to.

Sadly, it seems that today only prosecutors have ears for the cries of our children. Rather than the screams of a child who has been molested, the traditional bureaucracies and the day care center employees seem only to hear a bawling four-year-old who, they want to believe, just woke up afraid of a nightmare.

This nightmare is the truth. And the fact that the truth comes from the mouths of babies, who lack the verbal skills to articulate what has happened to

Continued on Page 17

The foregoing is excerpted from recent testimony by District Attorney Merola before the Senate Judiciary subcommittee on juvenile justice.



"Political power," Mao Tse-tung once said, "grows out of the barrel of a gun." In ways that the late Chinese leader could scarcely have foreseen, no organization seems to know the truth of that statement better than the National Rifle Association. The NRA, an organization of 2.9 million members that is seen as many different things by many different people, can be exquisitely — some would say frighteningly — skillful in maneuvering through the politics of Second Amendment issues — "the right to keep and bear arms."

Politicians have been known to blanch at the thought of voting for gun-control legislation, knowing that their actions may trigger an avalanche of mail from outraged hunters, sportsmen and gun owners — in short, NRA members. But the NRA's efforts are more than simply responding indignantly to Congressmen after the legislative die has been cast. Lobbying the Capitol — as well as countless state capitals, city halls and town meetings — is an equally important part of the association's political arsenal.

At the heart of NRA's extensive political efforts is the division known as the Institute for Legislative Action, a unit charged with "the awesome responsibility of turning back Draconian laws against hunting and firearms ownership." As thus described in the association's 1983

annual report, ILA's task would indeed seem formidable, given the heated emotions that characteristically color the debate over gun issues. However, under the leadership of Warren Cassidy, a polished, well-spoken former mayor of Lynn, Mass., ILA's record is one that might well be the envy of any lobbying organization worthy of the name.

Consider some of the institute's achievements: ILA lobbying has played a pivotal role in defeating handgun bans in California and Massachusetts, and in cities such as Skokie, Ill., Milwaukee, Wisc., and Manchester, Mo. (In Manchester, the sponsor of the gun-ban ordinance was subsequently voted out of office.) The nomination of Norval Morris, a respected professor and criminologist, to head the now-defunct Law Enforcement Assistance Administration was shot down with help from ILA. And the institute has pushed for cuts in the budget of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, and lobbied successfully against a plan to lace explosives with chemical "taggants" that would make the illegal diversion of such explosives more difficult. (NRA called the proposal "perhaps BATF's most devious gimmick in imposing gun control via the bureaucracy.")

Over the past year, one of the key concerns of the Institute for Legislative Action has been the outcry over

armor-piercing ammunition — the so-called "cop-killer bullets." ILA jumped into the fray at the outset, working to defeat a bill proposed by Rep. Mario Biaggi (D.-N.Y.) that would ban the manufacture, importation and sale of the ammunition. Biaggi's bill, it was claimed, was unworkable and unenforceable. Later, the NRA joined forces with the Reagan Administration in supporting a different measure that treats the issue of armor-piercing ammunition in a way that does not "adversely affect conventional and sporting ammunition used by America's gun owners and hunters."

As reported in the pages of *Law Enforcement News* on several occasions, the debate over armor-piercing bullets has raged back and forth for the past six months, with only occasional changes in the players, circumstances and arguments. As the matter presently stands, no bill on the issue will emerge from the current Congress, and as a result either Congressman Biaggi or the NRA will have to begin from scratch in January when a new Congress convenes.

In several conversations conducted during the summer and early fall, Cassidy outlined the NRA's position on the armor-piercing bullet controversy, along with other issues of interest to the police community.

**'We saw [the Biaggi bill] for what it was: an anti-gun issue they were attempting to hide under the guise of protecting our police.'**

## Warren Cassidy

**Executive director of the National Rifle Association's lobbying arm, the Institute for Legislative Action.**



Law Enforcement News interview  
by Peter Dodenhoff

**LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS:** The National Rifle Association joined forces with the Reagan Administration and various police organizations to support the Brooks-Thurmond bill on armor-piercing ammunition, as opposed to the Biaggi-Moynihan bill that was originally introduced. What were your principal objections to the Biaggi bill that precluded your supporting it?

**CASSIDY:** The objections, basically, were the fact that the originators of that legislation were basically anti-gun people. If you look back on their records, you'll find that those who most enthusiastically originated the idea of armor-piercing ammo as an issue — I'm not talking about the scores of friends of our, the Congressmen and Senators who may have signed on as co-sponsors without looking too deeply into it at it — but the originators were people that are basically anti-gun. And it was not the first time that anti-gunners, unsuccessful in attempting to ban certain guns from ownership by private citizens, having failed there then turned to attempting to get at the guns in another way. Montgomery County, Md., has tried this for quite a number of

terms of its present county trustees, and, of course, it's a sneaky way: If they can ban bullets, well then what good are the guns?

Those were the perpetrators: Handgun Control Inc. and other organizations. We immediately saw that for what it was; it was an anti-gun issue that they were bringing up. But they were attempting to hide it under the guise of protecting our police.

NRA and the law enforcement community have an excellent rapport, because we believe in the same things. We believe in swift, sure, appropriate punishment for the commission of crimes. As a former mayor of Lynn, Mass., I saw what recidivism does. The local police chief at that time told me that if they could take 15-20 hard core repeaters off the streets, they'd cut the major violent crime rate by about 75 percent. Everyone in law enforcement, everyone in NRA staff circles knows that that's really the key issue, among other socioeconomic problems.

So anyway, we were painted immediately as being anti-police, which we were not. So we attempted to come up with — and I think we did successfully come up with — our reasons for opposing the original Biaggi-Moynihan type of legislation. Congressman Biaggi kept saying he would be willing to sit down and talk with us, that he really wasn't trying to get at private ownership,

or take away the normal bullets used by people who carry and use guns in self-defense, or for hunting, competitive shooting, or whatever. But each time we attempted to sit down and come up with definitions, there would always be a "what if" in there, and we never could get the people who were purported to be the serious sponsors to sit down and to come to exact definitions that might achieve the purposes they wanted to achieve. I suspect again that the reason it was so difficult to do was because of the fact that its originators weren't really just trying to ban armor-piercing ammo. They would have been perfectly happy if, as the Biaggi-Moynihan bill would have done, they had banned 30-30 ammunition or all kinds of other ammo. That's why there was a definitional problem.

It's further complicated by the fact that many of the people — I'm talking about elected officials — really have no knowledge of ballistics. They don't understand that it isn't simply bullet makeup that determines whether something can go through a set of aluminum plates or a Kevlar vest. It's the velocity at which it's driven, it's the length of the barrel from which it's fired, it's the angle at which it might hit the material. We tried to point that out, and I honestly think most of our law enforcement friends understood that and were sym-

Continued on Page 12



**'Let's not go and telegraph the fact that certain substances can penetrate certain police equipment. You just make a non-issue into a serious issue.'**

Continued from Page 11

pathetic to it. But the major media people who are opposed to us — the Washington Post, the Boston Globe, the L.A. Times, the New York Times, the Miami Herald, and scores of others — loved to grab this term "cop-killer." When this originally started, we begged both proponents to get off the subject, and the law enforcement community agreed with us. There has been no one killed by it, no one shot at, and most of the public is not aware of the fact that law enforcement personnel may be using vests. Let's not go and telegraph the fact that there are certain substances that can penetrate a certain type of uniform piece of equipment that police officers use. You're not going to do any good; you're just going to have head shots and all kinds of other things. That's why NRA, from the very beginning, when we were responded to in the manner that we were — one of the major news media said "We'd really like to find out why you're opposed to it," and we said, "We'll tell you if you won't print the report, because you're just going to make a non-issue into a serious issue." They refused; they wouldn't take that for an answer, which in my opinion tipped their hand that they weren't really serious about this.

**LEN:** So it boils down to a definitional problem with Biaggi-Moynihan?

**CASSIDY:** There were two problems: one definitional and one philosophical. In my release I said, "We would be negligent in our duty to law enforcement, however, if we did not say publicly, as we have in the past, that certain behavior cannot be controlled by legislating against inanimate objects." We do not believe that there is anything gained by legislating against certain bullet types, a handgun with a barrel or this length or that length, a gun made of this material versus one made of that material. There are enough laws on the books — after all, I think it is a crime to carry a gun without a permit in many states, it's a crime in almost all states to carry a concealed weapon, assault and battery is a crime, assault with intent to commit bodily harm is a crime, disturbing the peace. . . . I mean, how many more tools would an arresting officer need?

So we feel that philosophically that it isn't the gun or the bullet or the knife or the club or the hatchet or the poison or whatever that is the real target. It's the criminal element in the community. That's what I mean by philosophical differences. NRA believes that you go after the source of the problem: school dropouts, single parents, broken homes, drugs, all kinds of things that have much more to do with the crime problem.

The definitional difficulty was that if you can come up with a definition that affects none of the cartridges used by people in self-defense of their person, place or possessions, that does not impact on competitive target shooting, that does not impact on the hunter, how in the world can you ask us to stand up and vote against that type of legislation? The law enforcement community and the NRA are friends; we would never have done as well as we have without the law enforcement community. We could never sit here and watch the deterioration of a relationship that I feel benefits both groups. We're pro-law enforcement, and law enforcement has been pro-NRA and the right to keep and bear arms.

**LEN:** When the controversy began, the talk seemed to be focused on Teflon-coated bullets. How is it, then, that in the Brooks-Thurmond bill we're suddenly talking about ammunition made from depleted uranium, beryllium, tungsten and other substances, and Teflon is



Cassidy with Gov. Martha Layne Collins of Kentucky. Collins's Democratic primary campaign was backed by the NRA Political Victory Fund. NRA photo

nowhere to be found?

**CASSIDY:** Because the people who originally proposed this, and again I'll say this, really didn't know what they were talking about. Teflon coating, or if you coat it with Vaseline or paint it with lead paint, that has nothing to do with a bullet's armor-piercing qualities. Nothing. You can coat some of the regular wadcutter bullets with Teflon and it wouldn't increase their penetration capacity one single bit. We've run tests down here, because we've been serious about this, where we have driven candles — wax candles — through the equivalent of the composition of the Kevlar, at a short distance with a 12-gauge shotgun shell. We blew it right threw the material. A wax candle, taken off the candlestick, cut down to size, squeezed into the 12-gauge cartridge and fired just like any other bullet. You could drive your pen, given the right velocity and the right amount and type of powder, right through it. Teflon was never really the issue; it was a catchphrase.

**LEN:** Nonetheless, Congressman Bill Hughes said in a press release that the Brooks-Thurmond bill may in fact only affect one percent or less of the available armor-piercing ammunition. First, is this indeed the case, and if so, how then is the Brooks-Thurmond bill of any really substantial value to police?

**CASSIDY:** Congressman Hughes, I say respectfully, doesn't really know what he's talking about on this issue. He has no idea. If he's talking about the bullet manufactured and sold for the purpose of piercing armor, this bill hits all of them. We're talking 100 percent, not 1 percent. If he's talking about all the projectiles that are on the market that, fired from the proper firearm, could penetrate, then he doesn't know what he's speaking of. We don't know how many. I just pointed out that a candle can be blown through it. Now if he states that we haven't banned candles yet, then he's absolutely correct; we haven't. But I can make a candle penetrate certain police body armor. I think all of us recognize that if you took a 30-06 with a 22-inch barrel, that may never have been used in an assassination or a police killing in this country — I say "may" — and then state that, well, that can penetrate, yes it can, Congressman Hughes, and we have been saying that from the beginning of this argument. But what occurred was the law enforcement community, with their friends in the Congress and friends in the White House — many of whom are mutual friends — stated, and we believed them, that they just want to ban those bullets that were manufactured and sold for the purpose of piercing armor.

**LEN:** The armor-piercing bill that made it through the House Judiciary Committee is no longer identical to the one that the NRA lent its backing to earlier this year. What's your position now?

**CASSIDY:** They did report out H.R. 6067, Hughes's version, which of course we oppose and do not like. They then went in — Congressman Tony Bielensohn, a Democrat of California — went in to the House Rules Committee on the 19th of September and asked for a closed rule on the bill. Now, that would have meant that we could not have substituted on the floor when the bill reached the floor. He was defeated by one vote, and they came out with an open rule, which means that when it was then scheduled for Thursday [September 20], they pulled it and they scheduled it for the following Tuesday. They pulled it again and scheduled it for Wednesday the 26th. Now if and when they do finally hear it, Congressman Brooks is going to stand up and ask that his bill, H.R. 5845, be substituted for H.R. 6067. We're very confident and hopeful that we have the votes to substitute it.

**LEN:** Has there been any significant amount of lobbying effort in terms of getting support for H.R. 5845, the Brooks bill?

**CASSIDY:** Well, we have 200 sponsors anyway, and Mr. Hughes has six. This was, of course, the reason they attempted to get a closed rule on the subject. What really happened was Hughes had promised Congressman Brooks and others that he wouldn't ask for a closed rule. He didn't; he asked for an open one, but he said a friend, Congressman Bielensohn, to ask for the closed rule.

**LEN:** If Congressman Brooks has the support of 200 sponsors, the Reagan Administration and your organization, how is it that the bill that reaches the floor, with only six sponsors, is the Hughes version? Is it done with political smoke and mirrors, or just how?

**CASSIDY:** No smoke and mirrors, but the bill that comes out of the committee to which it was assigned is the bill that will be initially read. In other words, Hughes's committee, the Subcommittee on Crime, was the committee that was assigned the bill by the Judiciary Committee chairman, Rodino. Therefore, whatever they vote out is the bill that will appear.

**LEN:** Was Congressman Brooks's bill buried?

**CASSIDY:** Well, Hughes, as I say in my report to our board, was so angered — I have never seen a chairman of a committee in the Congress act in the manner that he acted during the hearing. He was enraged that he had not been consulted on the bill, by either the Treasury Department, the White House or anybody else. He kept saying it was unprecedented that the committee that had actively studied this bill for two years, or however long he's had it, was not consulted, and that it was a slap in the face. He harangued John Walker of the Treasury



# LEN interview: NRA lobbyist Warren Cassidy

Department, and he made his gibes at NRA and so forth. Of course, the reason we didn't consult him was that we felt all along that we had been warned months ago that the people who were determined to make this an anti-gun bill, who flew under the colors of trying to be friends of law enforcement and so forth, but in reality were trying to stiff it to NRA members, that they were going to come out with a bill that would do that. The amazing thing is, Congressman Biaggi testified before that committee that he would accept H.R. 5845 if that was the will of the Congress. The police organizations stayed loyal to their word that, as long as we stayed firm in our support, they would stay firm and reject any amendments that the "anti's" would try to put in. They stuck by it and they testified for it.

So in the face of unanimous support of 5845 at the hearing, Hughes then recessed it, and when they came back together it was by a voice vote and nobody really spoke but Hughes. That's why that is the bill that had to go before the Rules Committee for a determination of how it would be heard.

LEN: As I understand it, the principal difference between what has now passed the Judiciary Committee under the Hughes banner and the Brooks bill is the addition of a phrase that would cover "bullets of any substantially similar composition" — the clause that gives the Treasury Secretary the power to expand the scope of the ban. Is that essentially your assessment?

CASSIDY: That's basically it. That's the key one, but there are two other differences. The biggest one is that the Secretary of the Treasury could decide, by his choice, bullets of similar composition. Well, what is similar composition, you know? Also, it could wipe out sporting ammunition supplies across the country because they wouldn't have to buy it up or anything of that nature, as it stands now. The bill that we support stops the manufacturer, except for manufacturers who are so licensed to sell it to law enforcement and the military. But ammunition, if there are any out on the shelves — and we seriously question that — can still be sold off the dealer's shelves.

LEN: Until stocks are depleted, I presume?

CASSIDY: Yes, but they've been depleted because, as you're well aware, for the past 18 months, in response to a request from the Treasury Department, the manufacturers have voluntarily stopped shipping it out anyway.

LEN: I take it from what you're saying that, to the NRA, the best-case scenario would involve voluntary agreements between manufacturers and regulatory agencies, if there is to be regulation of ammunition at all — as opposed to something like Hughes's bill, which clearly defines the regulatory limits?

CASSIDY: Well, Hughes's bill doesn't change anything that has to do with the manufacturers. It's the same, in that sense, that the manufacturers would be banned from selling it, other than to law enforcement and the military. NRA has had really four major points that we felt should be considered in opposing the armor-piercing bill. First, it was a non-issue in the sense that there had been no casualties from a combination of police armor and so-called armor-piercing ammunition. That is still true. They've got a case where a policeman was shot through an armored vest, but they cannot recover the bullet and they don't know if it was a rifle bullet or a handgun bullet. So we felt that it was a non-issue.

Secondly, no definition in vogue at the beginning excluded conventional ammo from the proposed ban. We told them from the beginning, and anybody who knows anything about ballistics will tell you, that it's a question of velocity as well as the makeup of the bullet, and velocity is the key thing that determines whether it penetrates, not the material. You can, in fact, drive a BB through a bulletproof vest if you give it enough velocity. And, of course, velocity is a question of how much powder you have and how long the barrel is, the shape of the bullet and everything else. So the definitions that they were coming up with just included too much conventional ammunition.

Third, we felt that the proposals were anti-gun in the sense that those bills were, and still are, attacking an inanimate object, not a criminal act. It's the same old radical law enforcement idea that the LEAA and others

have proposed for years. When I was mayor of Lynn, the Lynn police were always irked at them. These guys would come up with all kinds of theories as to how to prevent crime, but they never wanted to touch the issue of the criminal. When you brought up the fact of how about building more jails, how about mandating sentences, how about cutting out plea bargaining to a degree, how about making the parole board responsible for its actions, they always shirked away from that. Those types are still shirking away from that. They want to go after the gun, the bullet, the drug, the bottle.

Those were the three basic things at the beginning. Then, a fourth one was added when, 18 months ago, all the manufacturers voluntarily pulled the stuff off the market anyway. And another point I think I should add is that it was never popular ammunition. The irony of this whole thing is that, if you recall just a few short years ago, it was the soft, hollow-pointed, so-called "dum-dums" that they were after. Anybody who's ever fired and who knows anything about forensics or ballistics knows that the soft lead or the wadcutter or the hollow-point is a far more effective defensive round, or stopper round, than the armor-piercing round. No hunter would ever buy the damn thing — it would go right through the animal. The reason the armor-piercing ammo is not good as a defensive round — in fact, a police officer stated this out in Des Moines — is that, frankly, if he has to be shot, he would rather be shot by an armor-piercing round than a soft-nosed bullet, a hollow-point or wadcutter, because just the same as with hunting game, that bullet can hustle right through and not open up and just leave a neat little pinhole that, hopefully, if it's not in a real critical place, can be repaired and let the patient recover. That's the irony of this thing, that they're talking about a bullet as a threat to police officers' lives when it is in fact far less a threat to officers' lives than much of the conventional ammo that they've been facing for years.

LEN: You say no hunter would ever use the wadcutter, yet I presume that if any such effort were made to further regulate — i.e., ban — the soft-nosed, hollow-point bullets, that too would meet with NRA opposition?

CASSIDY: That would meet with total opposition, and

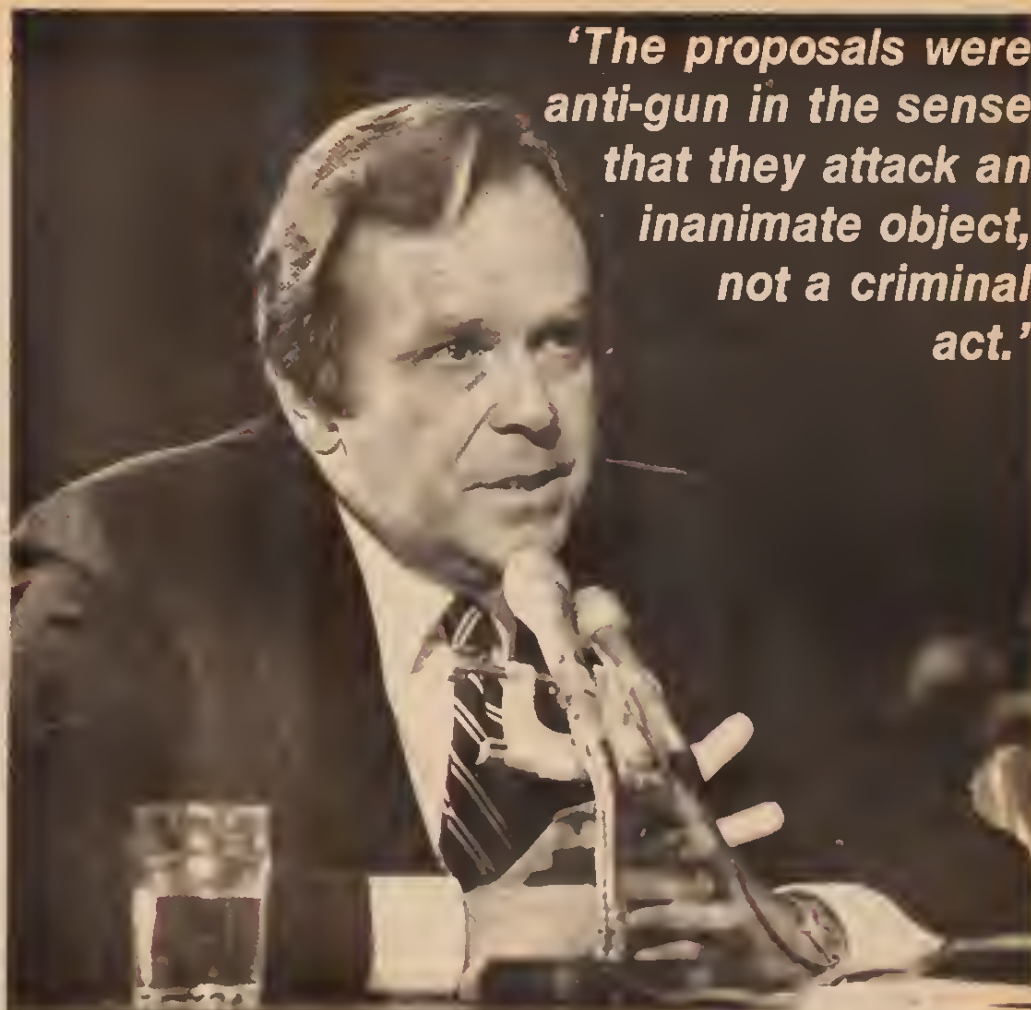
I think the police would join us, because that bullet is stopped by the vest. I watched a whole seminar where they showed the different vest materials and the different types of rounds and all the rest of it, and again I would go back to the matter of looking at the records, and at the number of officers that don't wear their vests, and then see what happens. But, yes, we would oppose it, and I think we would have the support of the police in so doing.

LEN: Just going back to the third of your three points of opposition — that the Hughes bill represented an attack on an inanimate object — it addressed the ammunition rather than the criminal act — doesn't that fly in the face of the adage that says "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure"?

CASSIDY: Well, I don't think it applies. What we're stating, in effect, is that under our system of jurisprudence, basically speaking you're innocent until proven guilty. It is distasteful, I think, to Americans of all types to be prejudged and preconvicted. It's the whole anti-gunner's line, anyway, that you can't be trusted with this or with that, and we will take care of you in our superior, elitist way. Our contention is that it is the emotional makeup of the individual that causes the crime, not the tools he chooses to use. For example, the latest FBI statistics, which show quite a dramatic drop in major crime and a dramatic drop in the number of gun-related homicides, it's very obvious in that it shows that 48 percent of those deaths with guns are with handguns. That's certainly a major percentage, but it means that less than half of the gun-related deaths have to do with handguns.

If you could work in this field and meet these people and listen to these anti-gunners — Rodino and Teddy Kennedy and the rest of them — no matter what they say publicly about just wanting to ban the small handgun and not to worry about anything else, that'll last just as long as the next things come out and show that there's still the same number of deaths. Then they'll claim that, well, there's an increase in shotgun murders, or there's an increase in rifle murders. In Boston, when the Bartley-Fox law went into effect in Massachusetts,

Continued on Page 14





**'The opposition always tries to use the crime-of-passion theory, where an otherwise happy family is converted into a bloodbath because of the presence of a gun. Police records prove without question it isn't the normal family that does it.'**

Continued from Page 13

there was quite a dramatic drop in use of guns in the commission of a crime. But the interesting thing was that there wasn't a drop in the overall number of deaths, and I think for two consecutive years, knives outnumbered handguns as to the number of murders committed in the city of Boston.

**LEN:** In other words, what you're saying is that if someone is inclined to homicide — either in a moment of passion or in a premeditated sense — it doesn't matter if they have a handgun, a rifle, a knife, a club or their fists?

**CASSIDY:** Absolutely. Their emotional state, their mental and physical and psychological state make them respond accordingly. The police know this, and what they also know — which the anti-gunners refuse to recognize — is that recidivism is still the reason for the crime rates in most of this country. They're repeat criminals, and every time they catch a murderer, almost without exception he's going to have a sheet on him of prior arrests, prior convictions or something else. An interesting thing that the opposition always tries to use is crime-of-passion theory, where an otherwise happy family is converted into a bloodbath because of the presence of a gun. Police records will prove absolutely without question that the home where that occurs is someplace that they've been called to a number of times in the past week, month, year or whatever to put down family disturbances. It isn't the normal family that does it; it's the family that's throwing people out the window and smashing each other over the head with chairs, and then one day it evolves into something more serious.

**LEN:** As regards the armor-piercing ammo hills that were before the House, a spokesman for the IACP recently told us that while they agree with the Hughes provision that sale as well as manufacture should be restricted, their principal concern at this point is that something be passed — whether it's the Brooks bill, the Hughes bill or whatever. . .

**CASSIDY:** Well, let me say that if this thing is killed, Congressman Hughes will kill it. If Hughes is so petulant that he determines that he's just going to stall this because he can't stand the thought of getting overwhelmingly beaten on the floor of the House, then I hope the law enforcement people know who killed their bill. We've pushed, we've done everything we can. But it's strictly his baby now; it's his bill with his name on it, and he can ask that it be held over another day, and then yet another day, and then it'll be dead.

**LEN:** Why do you suppose, though, that the police groups that supported the Brooks-Thurmond bill — the International Association of Chiefs of Police, the National Sheriffs Association, the National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives and the Police Executive Research Forum — are the same ones that had originally joined forces to back the Biaggi bill? How do you explain the switch?



Cassidy with a faithful NRA ally in the Congress, Sen. Strom Thurmond of South Carolina.

NRA photo

**CASSIDY:** I think up until this activity took place, the Biaggi bill was the only game in town. They supported it, but I believe they also saw it as a very great threat to the freedoms of law-abiding citizens.

It bears mentioning that on Sunday night, September 9, I had the pleasure of addressing about 300 or 400 officers out at the National Police Revolver Championships in Des Moines. I spoke on this very issue of the KTW and gave them the background of where we were and why we felt although the NRA itself could not and cannot see any need for the legislation, the fact that the law enforcement community has been our faithful and

undying friend through the Massachusetts fight, the California fight, the Maine moose hunt, fight and all of that, if it's a concern to them, we were obligated to try to come up and try to help resolve it. The comments were well-received by the people out there, and further, I'd like to compliment law enforcement. As I said earlier, our arrangement was that once this thing was hammered out, we would stick by the hammered-out version and they would stick by the hammered-out version, and they have been under tremendous pressure from Congressmen and others to attempt to do what Hughes eventually did by himself. They haven't caved in at all, and my compliments and thanks to them.

## CJ issues and Campaign '84

Continued from Page 7

that he will renominate Meese as Attorney General if he is re-elected in November. Sen. Metzenbaum has likewise promised to derail the nomination if it is put forward.

Needless to say, if Walter Mondale is elected President, the question of Meese's nomination becomes academic. However, Mondale has in the past described Meese as a man whose philosophy as Attorney General would be one of "liberty and justice for few." A campaign aide said that if Mondale is elected, an Attorney General will be named who has a "record of standing up for the little guy."

### Other Issues

Reagan and Mondale are also in apparent disagreement over the philosophical direction of the Supreme Court, which Mondale has said will turn in the direction of religious fundamentalism — i.e., extremely conservative — under a second Reagan term. Although most of the rhetoric in this area has focused on the issues of school prayer and abortion, it may be presumed that a more conservative Supreme Court would make its presence felt in the criminal justice arena as well.

While the Reagan Administration's stands on other law enforcement-related issues, including Federal assistance to state and local law enforcement, affirmative action and hiring quotas, the death penalty and the insanity defense, are readily discernible from published statements and legislative testimony, the Mondale camp has yet to speak directly to these issues. Consequently, any comparisons of the candidates' positions are not easily made.

Nevertheless, it may be fairly presumed that, barring a Republican takeover of control in the House of Representatives — as they rode to power in the Senate in 1980, a Democratic President would be likely to have a substantially easier time with crime-control legislation in the Congress. Similarly, should the Republicans sweep the White House, the Senate and the House, it may likewise be presumed that many more of President Reagan's anti-crime proposals will see enactment.

Notwithstanding President Reagan's legislative successes in the crime-control area over the past four years, he has often reiterated the feeling that a "liberal, do-nothing" House of Represen-

tatives has stood in the way of implementing many of his anti-crime ideas. While there is no guarantee that a Democratic President would necessarily see eye-to-eye with a Democratic Congress — the Carter Presidency is a case in point — the House would presumably be less likely to hold up proposals from a President of the same party.

### See you in Salt Lake City?

If you're planning to be at the IACP Conference this month, don't forget to stop by Booth 320 in the exhibit area and look up Law Enforcement News. We look forward to seeing you there.



# Criminal Justice Library

We read and review:

## Sifting through the victimization-data jungle

Urban Structure and  
Victimization.

By David L. Decker, David  
Shicbor and Robert M. O'Brien.  
Lexington, Mass.: Lexington  
Books.  
\$16.95.

By Joel H. Henderson  
Criminal Justice  
Administration Program,  
San Diego State University

In recent years, the field of victimology has taken hold and become an important component of criminology and criminal justice studies. As a new area of study develops, it is necessary for research to be developed and published. This book represents one such endeavor.

The collection of victimization data at the national level allows

for empirical investigation that, in the past, has been impossible. Decker *et al.* have used these new data to explore several important theoretical and methodological questions.

They examine the persistent issues of the validity and reliability of the Uniform Crime Reports. Their data and clear analysis shed light on the benefits and appropriateness of using either official crime statistics or the victimization studies. Not only are we given a clear picture and discussion of these two important data-collection tools but a classification of types of crime is presented. This classification is empirically based and its utility and accuracy is thoroughly investigated.

The authors use the ecological model of crime causation and ap-

ply it to victimization data. In brief, they use the traditional structural variables (population density, income, etc.) from the census data and examine their relationship to victimization rates (using their classification system) for 26 U.S. cities. While reporting a number of complex and sometimes unexpected findings, they present evidence that supports the use of their classification system.

The second theoretical perspective they attempt to examine is the environmental control model. They use only two indicators of environmental control, police per capita and population density. Their analysis indicates that the relationship between victimization rates and these indicators is dependent on the type of offense

and, therefore, one should not treat crime as a unitary phenomenon.

Finally, the authors examine patterns of juvenile victimization. In this area, using multiple regression and step-wise regression techniques, Decker *et al.* examine several urban structural characteristics and their relationship to juvenile victimization. Their analysis suggests complicated relationships that were dependent on type of crime. The authors felt further investigation of the patterns that they discovered was necessary.

The empirical analysis presented in this book is detailed and technical. Nonetheless, the authors are skilled in pointing out the important theoretical, methodological and policy implications of their findings. (The social policy implications were not given very much attention, with the small sample size given as the reason.)

In general, this book is well

written and a good piece of empirical research using secondary data analysis. The authors also provide a very good literature review, placing their work in an historical perspective as well as placing it in the context of present state-of-the-knowledge. Even though not all of the victimization literature is reviewed, it is evident that all of the major studies and many of the lesser known works are presented. This results in an excellent bibliography for those wishing to pursue readings in this field.

The book reported a good, tight empirical study and review of the literature on the relationship between urban structure and victimization. One major question, though, is why was all of this placed in book form. There are only 80 pages of text (which could be edited), and this may have been better presented (certainly more economically) in a good research journal. Nonetheless, this does not detract from the book's obvious contribution to knowledge in this field.

## New light shed on rape

Rape and Inequality.

By Julla R. Schwendinger  
and Herman Schwendinger.  
Beverly Hills, Calif.:  
Sage Publications Inc.  
240 pp. \$12.00.

By Jack F. Dowling  
Director of Security  
and Safety  
Bucknell University

There are many theories about rape, its origins and its causes. In "Rape and Inequality," the authors offer considerable insight into and commentary about some of the most popular theories and research that have developed during the past 15 years on the subject of rape.

The authors both possess doctorates and are presently

teaching in a university environment. In addition to publishing and practical experience, Mrs. Schwendinger was the founder of the world's first rape crisis center, the Bay Area Women Against Rape (BAWAR) in Berkeley, Calif., in 1972. The education and experience they bring to bear is quite evident throughout this work as each aspect of this complex subject is meticulously examined in an objective and thorough manner.

This book is not the usual contemporary study of rape from a single point of view. Instead, the authors present a historical, political, economic and anthropological approach to the analysis of rape.

One popular myth is debunked by the authors as follows:

"Popular myths suggest that the number of attacks would decrease if prostitution were legal and controlled. However, the evidence shows that this is false. Three cities that had allowed open prostitution actually experienced a decline in all sexual crimes, including rape, after prostitution was prohibited."

The first part concludes with an in-depth examination and critique of the major feminist theories.

The second part of this work deals with the genesis of the rape laws. The socioeconomic origins of many of the rape laws are clear. However, the authors state that "rape laws cannot be adequately understood by reducing the relationships between men and

Continued on Page 17

## Methods without mysteries

Methods of Research in  
Criminology and  
Criminal Justice.

By Arnold Binder and Gilbert  
Geis.  
New York, N.Y.: McGraw-Hill  
Book Co.  
272 pp.

By Hal Nees  
Division Chief  
Boulder Police Dept.

"Methods" was designed to fill a need that the authors identified when they set out to develop a course dealing with research in the field of criminal justice. In a work that addresses the topic with chapters covering minimizing human error, ethics, hypothesis testing, avoiding errors and much more, they have provided a book that meets their needs and the needs of other instructors in the field.

This book is as interesting to

read as any work that I have read on the topic of research. While the plot doesn't stand up to a good novel, it is interesting in that the examples provided are real and current issues in the field. It is also important that the book does not read like a mystery novel. The chapters that deal with quantitative analysis are clear, concise and understandable. The book is intended for and would work well for an introductory class in the first or second year of college.

The chapters include such topics as research methodology, ethics in research, issues in research, alternative plausible hypotheses, avoiding errors, standard approaches to research, program evaluation, descriptive statistics, probability and statistical inference. The chapters include examples, tables and diagrams to assist the reader in understanding the material presented. Each chapter also has a list of references, and the book is

capably indexed.

The inclusion of a chapter that deals with the ethics of research is a sound move, given the value of such a topic in any research course. The ideas covered in this chapter deal with ethical relativism, or the fact that ethics have changed over time. The Nuremberg Code is mentioned and some of the ideas and rules provided in the code are listed. The authors also present some thoughts about anonymity and deception as well as the American Psychological Standards for research. They also mention Laud Humphrey's work "Tearoom Trade" and point out some of the ethical issues that such work raises.

Binder and Geis have added a worthwhile book to the literature. Students are provided with a work that is readable and which provides needed information, and teachers are provided with a basic introductory text.



## Runaways and Non-Runaways in an American Suburb:

An Exploratory Study of  
Adolescent and Parental Coping

By Albert R. Roberts,  
University of New Haven

"Refreshingly concrete and practical"

From the introduction by Albert S. Alissi

Published by The John Jay Press, 444 W. 56th St., New  
York, NY 10019.

\$3.50 (pb)



# DWI: you win one, you lose one

Continued from Page 9

President, whomever he may be, may wish he didn't get his wish.

## Raise Your Glass, But Pocket Your Keys

The first Monday in October is a date of celebration for Supreme Court watchers everywhere because that is the date that the nine Justices mount the bench for the beginning of the new Court term. However, we'd all be well advised not to celebrate too long and hard and then start driving because of these local decisions of interest.

The Maryland Court of Appeals recently upheld the constitutionality of sobriety checkpoints (temporary roadblocks at which all motorists are briefly stopped and checked for evidence of driving while intoxicated). The court ruled that such roadblocks are a proper law enforcement tool. As a general rule, the constitutionality of traffic checkpoints has been upheld where:

¶ The discretion of the officers in the field is carefully circumscribed by clear, objective regulations established by high level administrative officials;

¶ Approaching drivers are

given adequate warning that there is a roadblock ahead;

¶ The likelihood of apprehension, fear or surprise is reduced by a display of legitimate police authority at the roadblock, and

¶ Vehicles are stopped on a systematic, nonrandom basis that shows drivers they are not being singled out for arbitrary reasons.

The court went on to note that, balanced against the State's compelling interest in detecting and deterring drunk driving, the intrusion on individual liberties caused by checkpoints is minimal. The checkpoints in this case were operated under limitations imposed by clear, carefully crafted regulations approved by high level administrators. The regulations severely restricted the discretion of the officers in the field. All vehicles were stopped; there was virtually no risk that any motorists would be singled out arbitrarily.

The key to constitutionality on sobriety checkpoints appears to be whether or not stops are made on what appears to be an arbitrary basis. As long as cars are stopped on a nonrandom basis (in this case every car was stopped)

DWI roadblocks are here to stay. (*Little v. State*, Maryland Court of Appeals, No. 158).

## Giving DWI a Break May Break the Bank

A town can be held civilly liable for substantial monetary damages where its police officers negligently fail to remove a drunken driver from the public highways and the driver later causes a serious accident.

The Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court recently ruled that there is a special relationship between a police officer who negligently fails to remove an intoxicated motorist from the highway and a member of the public who suffers injury as a result of that failure. The statutes that establish police responsibilities in such circumstances indicate a legislative intent to protect both intoxicated persons and other users of the highway. As to the most crucial factor — foreseeability — the calamitous consequences to the victims of accidents caused by drunken driving are all too predictable. (*Irwin v. Town of Ware*, Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court).



## Hair-raising arrest

An unidentified punk girl is led away by a policewoman near the London Stock Exchange last month during a "Stop the City" demonstration mounted against British financial institutions. She was one of a number of protesters arrested.

Wide World Photo

## Taking the wraps off of crime in the Soviet Union

Continued from Page 9

criminals are drunkards. He noted, too, that alcoholism has resulted in "lower birth rates and higher incidence of illness and death." (Western analysts estimate that the life expectancy of Soviet males has dropped from 66 to 62 years in the last 20 years, chiefly because of alcohol abuse. That decline is unique among industrialized nations.)

Fedorchuk's candor about the Soviet crime rate follows a major crackdown on police corruption and incompetence in the summer of 1983. For scores — perhaps hundreds — of police officers who demonstrated insufficient zeal at their duties, the crackdown brought reprimands and dismissals. For others who were convicted of taking bribes, it brought long terms in Siberian labor camps. And for some high officials, it meant the firing squad.

Fedorchuk is a 65-year-old career officer in the K.G.B., the state security and intelligence bureau. He was named Internal Affairs Minister in 1982 with orders to clean house in the militia, the uniformed national police force.

He went at it with a vengeance. Now, it appears, Fedorchuk and his colleagues in the Kremlin are becoming more willing to admit that all is not well in the socialist heaven.

Fedorchuk told the Literary Gazette that one of the reasons for the growing crime problem is that some young people have psychological problems that should have been identified and treated in childhood. He also said that the Soviet Union's treatment facilities for alcoholics are inadequate.

quate.

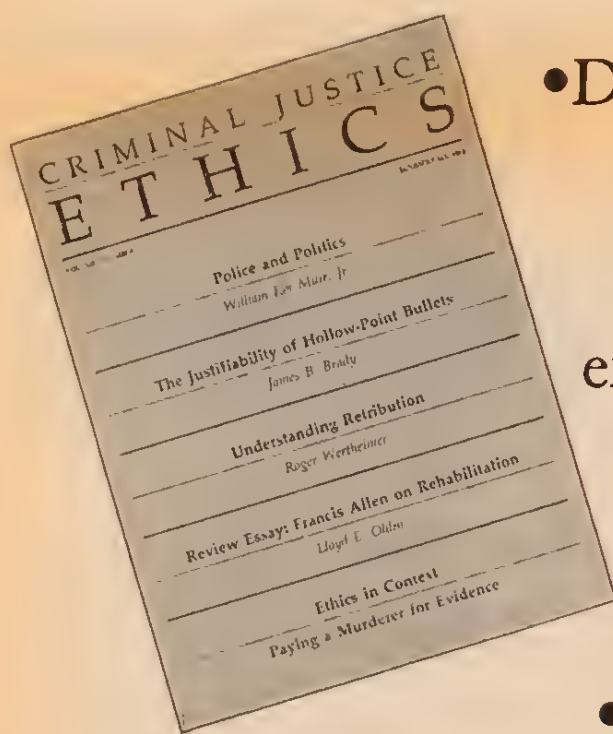
Fedorchuk's revelations are hardly surprising to Western criminologists, although the fact that he made them is. Three years ago, Dr. Ilya Zeldes, a former insider in the Soviet criminal justice system, estimated that "criminality is possibly a greater problem in the U.S.S.R. than in the U.S.A. or in other industrially developed countries of the modern world." In his book, "The Problems of Crime in the U.S.S.R.," Dr. Zeldes, who is now supervisor of the South Dakota State Criminalistics Laboratory, wrote that "in the U.S.S.R. in the mid-1970's, two crimes were committed approximately every three seconds. This is two times greater than in the U.S.A."

Dr. Zeldes can't account for the new openness by the Soviet's top policeman. He said that last year at a conference of criminologists in Vienna that attracted experts from the Soviet Union and elsewhere in eastern Europe, Polish criminologists gave some crime statistics but their Soviet colleagues did not.

Whether Fedorchuk's admissions about crime herald a new era of candor remains to be seen. But it is certain that criminologists in the West will welcome whatever tidbits of information come their way about crime in the U.S.S.R.

(Ordway P. Burden is president of the Law Enforcement Assistance Foundation and chairman of the National Law Enforcement Council. He welcomes correspondence to his office at 651 Colonial Blvd., Washington Twp., Westwood P.O., NJ 07675.)

- Deadly force
- Plea bargaining
- The exclusionary rule
- The insanity defense
- The death penalty



Everybody talks about them.

*CRIMINAL JUSTICE ETHICS is the journal that analyzes them from a moral point of view.*

For more information contact:

The Institute for Criminal Justice Ethics,  
John Jay College of Criminal Justice, 444 W. 56th St., New York, NY 10019.  
(212) 247-1600



# The Federal role in fighting child sex abuse

Continued from Page 10

them, means only that we have to work harder. We must find new methods of learning the truth from those who are too young to lie about it, and we must abandon the myth that children are discussing a dream, when in fact they have lived through a nightmare.

Second, we must come to grips with the immediate problem of developing national minimal standards for the operation, control, licensing, regulation and monitoring of child day care centers which will, at the very least, curtail and—hopefully—eliminate entirely the problem of sexual molestation in such centers. The problem of which I speak does not require an appreciation of local geography, economic conditions or individual philosophy to equitably regulate it. I am aware of no religion that includes the forcible rape and sodomy of four-year-olds among its tenets.

One such standard, which should be enacted immediately, will deter continued abuse while we study the entire problem. It is based upon the assumption that no adult will sexually molest a child if he or she thinks that another responsible adult is watching and may catch them in the act. There are obviously many ways in which this can be achieved, but one standard which should be implemented would mandate that all day care centers allow parents or their designates to have immediate access to their children at any minute of the day.

Inspections by qualified professionals as well as a visiting nurse service should be utilized to examine both the center and the children. These services will certainly help to deter, prevent and discover child abuse wherever it may be. In addition there should be some effort on a nationwide basis to educate parents as to what symptoms to look for in their children, and to teach their children to protect themselves as

best they can.

Some method must also be devised by which we can learn more about the adults that would supervise our children before we entrust our children to them. Let me tell you about the backgrounds of the individuals children are accusing of molesting them. One individual had a felony conviction for drug dealing. He was on probation and admitted using heroin regularly during the period that he worked at the day care center. Another had a misdemeanor conviction. As to their qualifications for caring for our children, you be the judge. One individual (who has had the most allegations leveled against him) brought the following background of training in child care to the day care center. His last job was that of a sales clerk at a shoe store for 16 months. Before that he had managed a dry cleaning establishment for six months. Before that he had been employed by a fast food restaurant for 29 months. Another had been a salesman in a shoe store for six months, and he couldn't spell the name of the store which employed him or the title of the position for which he was hired.

Educational standards for day care center workers ought to be upgraded on a national basis. Right now in New York City, a teacher's aide in a day care center needs only an 8th-grade education. A teacher's assistant needs only a high school diploma. Teachers need a bachelor's degree in early child development. Yet, to teach or assist in kindergarten in a New York City public school the requirements are much greater. Should the educational requirements to care for, teach and nurture our children be different only because the child is a year or two younger?

Obviously, all employees of a day care center should undergo background checks before they are hired. I closely scrutinize the backgrounds of all my assistants

before I hire them, and I know the Federal Government does the same with its employees. While the background check for those who care for our children might necessarily be different in kind, I don't think it should be different in quality. It certainly should be far more thorough than it apparently is at the moment.

The Federal Government should require character and psychological evaluations of all day care center employees before they are hired. Furthermore, all prospective day care center employees should be fingerprinted. While this may not be a panacea, we do not want con-

victed criminals working with our children.

These standards require resources in the form of technology, training and money, and the Federal Government ought to provide whatever is necessary to do the job we have to do. The actual implementation of these standards should be carried out at the state level, but the resources should come from the Federal Government in the form of grants-in-aid to the states. The entire cost of implementing these standards would be no more than the cost of developing, testing and flying just one of our space shuttles.

I know of only one abused child who has what it takes to overcome the outrage that was perpetrated against her and grow up to become a United States Senator. I know of many, many more who grew up to express their outrage by committing heinous and sadistic crimes against

adults and against other people's children as well as their own. Let us enact national standards that will help to deter if not completely eliminate this cancer from our society, and create an atmosphere of true care and nurturing for our children, whether they are in their own home or another.

## On rape and inequality

Continued from Page 15

women to property relationships based simply on the possession of women by men."

The third section of this work represents an anthropological inquiry combined with a historical account of the explanation of rape. A considerable amount of evidence is offered to show that sexual equality did exist in prehistoric societies. Moreover, it appears that sexual inequality and violence expanded as exploitive modes of production developed.

The authors take particular exception to the views of Susan Brownmiller, author of the treatise on rape entitled "Against Our Will." The Schwendingers state that "...while rape has been used consciously to support male supremacy in some societies and under certain political conditions, it is, in fact, censored in most societies. Therefore, to claim it as a universal form of social control defies all reason."

The fourth part of this book is entitled "Priorities For Rape

Prevention" and offers some concrete steps which can be implemented to reduce the chances of rape in society.

Generally, this work represents a complete and exhaustive research into the subject of rape and inequality. The text is heavily footnoted and a 10-page bibliography offers additional readings on the subject matter.

This book would make an excellent reading for anyone in the fields of sociology, criminology, anthropology and law enforcement.

## IACP field for 6th VP spot

Continued from Page 6

president of the New York State Association of Chiefs of Police, and has kept an active profile in New York Municipal Police Training Council and the FBI National Academy Associates. He has been a member of the IACP Executive Committee for the last three years, the Working Committee chairman for the past five years, and an active member of the organization since he became police chief in 1972.

McEwen says he has not yet firmed up his stance on certain key issues facing IACP leaders, such as the possible restructuring of the Board of Officers.

One school of thought within the organization would like to cut out the fifth and sixth vice

presidents' seats and leave the rest of the table intact. Another faction would prefer to change the title of the first vice president to "president-elect," and then have first, second and third vice presidents, for a total of four officers plus the president.

"It is clear that we do not need as many officers as we have on our board," McEwen said. "But I am not particularly enthused with either proposition."

On the issue of accreditation, McEwen said there are "many people who would like to see me come out strongly against accreditation. But I just don't think I can do that," he said.

McEwen said he would like to see the IACP Executive Commit-

tee given more information "before important decisions are to be made."

He also is concerned with making every effort to prevent the recurrence of mistakes such as those that caused the recently-settled Justice Department lawsuit against IACP.

"I look at my candidacy as an attempt to get things back on the right track," he said. "I am not being negative when I say things could be improved. I still believe IACP is the leading law enforcement management organization in the world."

McEwen said he has been formally endorsed by the New England chiefs' association as well as the chiefs' associations of New York and Pennsylvania.

## The immorality of legislating morality

Continued from Page 10

that prostitution, though not desirable, is filling a need urgent enough for moral citizens to immorally flout our moral laws. Even our law-making guardians — the politicians — have been caught with their hands in the cookie jar, ignoring the risk (if you'll pardon the expression) of public exposure.

Housing prostitutes in sections designated for the purpose will get them off the streets away from the public mainstream. Like it or not, prostitution is a thriving business. As with any business, prostitutes should be licensed and pay rent and taxes, putting money into society instead of draining society. Mandatory monthly health checkups may not eliminate VD, but they would put

a dent in our rampant statistics. Muggings and thefts related to prostitution would decline because police would have control. Girls who want to leave "the life" could do so without fear or being brutalized by pimps. Police would be able to operate effectively and stop being laughable scapegoats for laws that are impossible to enforce as they presently stand.

Prostitution lends itself to the moral decay of women, young girls, young boys, and therefore society. It is time to actively lessen its impact through legal control, and now is the time to do it because it is election time, and everyone knows that prostitutes are the visible ploy during every election.

## The world at your fingertips. . .

For just \$18, Law Enforcement News brings you the wide world of policing 22 times each year, giving you a timely, comprehensive look at the news that no other publication can match. If you're not already a subscriber, you owe it to yourself to add LEN to your list of standard equipment. Just fill out the coupon below and return it to LEN, 444 W. 56th St., New York, NY 10019.

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Title \_\_\_\_\_

Agency \_\_\_\_\_

Mailing Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ ZIP \_\_\_\_\_



# Jobs

**Patrol Officer.** Morganfield, Ky., a community of approximately 4,000, is seeking applicants for the position of patrolman.

Applicants must be at least 21 years old, possess high school diploma or the equivalent, have vision correctable to 20/20, and be U.S. citizens of good moral character.

All candidates must successfully complete a written exam, oral interview and background investigation. Annual salary starts at \$11,000, with \$3,500 maximum annual incentive paid for education and training. Benefits include city-paid life, health, hospitalization and disability insurance; retirement program, seven paid holidays, and sick leave.

Inquiries and applications should be directed to: Col. E. G. Wilson, Chief of Police, Morganfield Police Department, 118 E. Main Street, Morganfield, KY 42437. Closing date for applications is November 1, 1984.

**Police Officers.** Oklahoma City invites applications from persons wishing to become police officers. The police department serves a population of approximately 375,000.

Candidates must be at least 21 years old, with height proportionate to weight, vision of at least 20/70 correctable to 20/20, possess a high school diploma or the equivalent, and be U.S. citizens of good moral character with no criminal history.

Accepted applicants must pass one written and comprehension test and two personality inventories. Candidates must also undergo a polygraph exam and oral interview.

Starting salary is \$14,500 per year with paid higher education incentives.

To obtain further information or to apply, write: Recruiting Officer, Oklahoma City Police

Department, 800 N. Portland, Oklahoma City, OK 73107.

**Police Officers.** The City of Portland, Ore., is recruiting police officers on a continuous basis.

Applicants must have completed 90 term hours (60 semester hours) of study at an accredited college or university, must be 21 years of age by the date of appointment, and must be U.S. citizens. Those candidates receiving a passing grade on the written examination (which will assess the skills, knowledge, abilities and personal attributes required for performance of the job of entry-level police officer) must possess or be able to obtain an Oregon driver's license, and meet all applicable physical and personal character requirements.

Information about exam scheduling and applicant procedures may be obtained from: City of Portland Civil Service Board, 1220 S.W. 5th Avenue, Room 170, Portland, OR 97204. Telephone: (503) 248-4352.

**Police Officers (Lateral Entry).** The city of Bellevue, Wash., a community of 75,000 with a police department consisting of 111 sworn officers, is seeking experienced law enforcement officers.

Applicants must be at least 21 years of age, and have a minimum of 12 months experience as a sworn, full-time municipal or county police officer, with at least two years of college.

Salary range is \$1,851 to \$2,226 per month, depending on work background. Top step pay is \$2,372 per month. Benefits include excellent medical, dental and retirement plans; 11 paid holidays and 13 vacation days to start. All uniforms and equipment are provided by the city.

To apply, write to: Personnel Department, City of Bellevue, P.O. Box 1768, Bellevue, WA

98009. Direct telephone inquiries to Lieut. J.D. Egan, at (206) 455-7854.

**Apprentice Police Officer.** The Dallas, Tex., Police Department is seeking new recruits.

Applicants must be at least 19½ years old, have vision of at least 20/100 correctable to 20/20, and have completed 45 semester hours of college with a grade point average of "C" or better. In addition, all applicants must be U.S. citizens of good moral character, and have a stable background with no felony convictions.

Salary is \$21,060 to \$22,260 depending upon education. Among the fringe benefits are periodic pay raises through the seventh year of service; educational incentives; longevity pay; eight paid holidays; 12 annual sick days; 12 or more days vacation, depending upon seniority; retirement plan; major medical and life insurance, and uniforms provided by the department.

Applicants must successfully complete physical fitness test, psychological, polygraph and medical examinations. In addition, recruits undergo an academy training program of approximately 680 hours.

Inquiries should be directed to: Dallas Police Department, Police Personnel Division, 2014 Main Street, Room 201, Dallas, TX 75201. Tel.: (214) 670-4407. Out-of-state calls: 1-800-527-2948.

**Chief of Police.** West Palm Beach, Fla., a city of 70,000 permanent residents on Florida's Atlantic Coast, is seeking a police chief. The chief, appointed by the city manager, is responsible for the administrative direction of the police department and for the enforcement of laws and ordinances, the prevention of crime, the protection of life and property and the coordination and continuity of various police functions and divisions.

The position requires graduation from college with a major in criminal justice, law enforcement or related field, and extensive supervisory and administrative experience in police, or an equivalent combination of training and experience. Successful candidate must possess or be able to obtain a valid State of Florida certificate of comparative compliance for police officers. Salary range is \$38,412 to \$49,032 per year.

Deadline for application is October 31, 1984. To apply, send resume to: Norman L. Good, Director of Personnel, P.O. Box 3366, West Palm Beach, FL 33402. An equal opportunity employer.

**Security Specialist.** The Office of Diversion Control of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration is seeking individuals to serve as a technical security expert for the diversion control program and provide high-level staff advice and policy development for the agency. The successful candidate will be responsible for developing security programs at a national level to prevent diversion of controlled substances from pharmacies, physicians and hospitals. Candidates must be familiar with all aspects of physical and electronic security and theft prevention. Successful candidate will make assessments and recommendations to program officials regarding security proposals; draft Federal guidelines and policies relative to registrant-security requirements, and conduct liaison with other Federal, state and local agencies, as well as suppliers of industrial security equipment.

The position requires three years general experience in analytical decision-making or administrative work; three years specialized experience involving familiarity with all aspects of physical and electronic security and theft prevention. (Experience must have included making assessments and recommendations to management regarding security proposals and development of procedures, regulations and policy decisions relating to security problems.)

All applicants must submit a professional writing sample and forms SF-171, DEA-37 and DEA-426 to: Betty Mullins, AHR, Room 909, HQS. Drug Enforcement Administration, Washington, DC 20537.

## Criminal Justice Researcher

New York public interest group seeks junior- to middle-level staff researcher to engage in studies of crime and criminal justice. Duties include: data collection, analysis and report writing. Applicants should have appropriate education. Permanent position. Salary and benefits competitive. Send resume to: Citizens Crime Commission of New York City, 310 Madison Avenue, Room 1430, New York, N.Y. 10017.

## Faculty Positions

The Administration of Justice Department at the University of Missouri-St. Louis invites applications for two tenure track positions at the rank of Assistant Professor. The appointments, contingent upon funding, will begin with the fall 1985 semester. The Ph.D. degree is preferred, however exceptional ABQ candidates will be considered. Applicants must demonstrate a commitment to scholarly research. Responsibilities will include research, teaching and service.

Send vita and three letters of recommendation to: Dr. Scott H. Decker, Chair, Administration of Justice, University of Missouri-St. Louis, St. Louis, MO 63121. Deadline for applications is January 15, 1985. The University of Missouri-St. Louis is an equal employment and educational opportunity institution.

## Criminal Justice Assistant Professor

Sul Ross State University is seeking applications for a tenure track faculty position to begin January 1985. Requirements include an earned doctorate in criminal justice, criminology, sociology, or a closely related field with undergraduate degree in criminal justice; experience in criminal justice field preferred.

Competitive salary based on preparation and experience, excellent benefits including retirement, Social Security and insurance. Responsibilities include teaching a wide range of criminal justice courses, serving on committees, advising students and assisting with departmental activities.

The Department offers a bachelor of science degree with areas of concentration in law enforcement and corrections and offers a law enforcement training academy which provides basic and in-service training.

Sul Ross State University, located in the mountainous Big Bend Country of West Texas, has an enrollment of 2,000 students. Alpine, population 6,000, has an excellent year-round climate and is rated one of the ten safest cities in America.

Submit letter of application, resume, official transcripts and three letters of recommendation before 11-26-84 to: Sul Ross State University, Personnel Office, Box C-13, Alpine, TX 79832. An equal opportunity, affirmative action employer.

## People power

Whether you're looking to fill a single position in your agency or recruiting hundreds of new applicants, the Law Enforcement News classifieds give you **people power**. For as little as \$20, your recruitment ad can reach thousands of talented, qualified candidates.

This publication is available in microform.



University Microfilms International

Please send additional information for \_\_\_\_\_ (name of publication)

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Institution \_\_\_\_\_  
Street \_\_\_\_\_  
City \_\_\_\_\_  
State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

300 North Zeeb Road  
Dept. P.R.  
Ann Arbor, MI 48106  
U.S.A.

30-32 Mortimer Street  
Dept. P.R.  
London W1N 7RA  
England



# Upcoming Events

## NOVEMBER

15. Identification of Street Drugs and Their Usage. Presented by the Criminal Justice Training and Education Center. Fee: \$42.
- 15-16. Polygraph Seminar: Advanced Chart Interpretation and Numerical Analysis. Presented by the University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education. Fee: \$275.
- 15-16. Kinetic Interview Techniques for Bank Security. Sponsored by the Criminal Justice Center Police Academy, Sam Houston State University. Fee: \$225.
- 15-18. Physical Security: Practices and Technology. Presented by the University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education. Fee: \$395.
- 16-17. Street Survival. Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in Philadelphia, Pa. Fee: \$65.
- 16-17. Annual Awards Conference, Exhibition and Banquet. Sponsored by the Association of Federal Investigators To be held in Arlington, Va.
19. Auto Theft. Presented by the Criminal Justice Training and Education Center. Fee: \$75, day class; \$40, night class.
- 19-21. Robbery and Burglary Investigation. Presented by the University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education. Fee: \$300.
- 19-21. Public Safety Radio Dispatchers' Seminar. Presented by the University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education. Fee: \$235.
20. Credit Card Crime and Fraud. Presented by the University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education. Fee: \$195.
- 26-27. Corruption Control and Internal Investigation. Presented by the Criminal Justice Center, John Jay College of Criminal Justice. Fee: \$150.
- 26-28. Computer Security for the Security Professional. Presented by MIS Training Institute. To be held in Washington, D.C. Fee: \$650.
- 26-29. Advanced Hostage Negotiating. Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$385.
- 26-30. Introductory Investigative Techniques. Presented by the Florida Institute for Law Enforcement.
- 26-30. Traffic Accident Investigation. Presented by the Criminal Justice Training Center, Modesto Junior College.

- 26-30. Automated Crime Analysis. Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$425.
- 26-30. Computer Technology in Law Enforcement I. Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$330.
- 26-30. Advanced Officer Course. Presented by the Criminal Justice Training Center, Modesto Junior College.
- 26-December 7. Computer Technology in Law Enforcement I & II. Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$550.
- 26-December 14. Command Training Program. Presented by the New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management. To be held in Wellesley, Mass.
- 27-28. Crime Analysis. Presented by the University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education. Fee: \$275.
- 27-29. Vehicle Lamp Examination. Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$300.
- 27-December 6. Baton Training. Presented by the Criminal Justice Training Center, Modesto Junior College.
28. Police Homicide Investigation. Presented by Webb Consultants Inc. To be held in Philadelphia. Fee: \$100.
28. Basic Pressure Point Application. Presented by Milwaukee Area Technical College.
- 28-30. Advanced Police Internal Affairs Workshop. Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$275.
- 28-30. K-9 Unit Management. Sponsored by the University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education. Fee: \$350.
- 29-30. Evaluating and Selecting Security Software. Presented by MIS Training Institute. To be held in Washington, D.C. Fee: \$450.
- 29-30. Basic Pressure Point Application: Instructor Training. Presented by Milwaukee Area Technical College.

## DECEMBER

- 1-8. Crowd Control and Use of Chemical Agents. Presented by the Criminal Justice Training Center, Modesto Junior College.
- 3-5. Use of Deadly Force. Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$330.
- 3-5. Resource Allocation. Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. To

- be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$295.
- 3-5. The Personal Computer for Police Managers. Presented by the Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute. Fee: \$250.
- 3-5. Introductory Microcomputer Workshop for the Police Manager. Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$295.
- 3-7. Computer Technology in Law Enforcement II. Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$330.
- 3-7. Crime Prevention and Loss Prevention in the Corporate Environment. Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. Fee: \$325.
- 3-7. Accident Investigation Photography. Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$330.
- 3-7. Practical Homicide Investigation. Presented by the University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education. Fee: \$400.
- 3-7. Microcomputer Workshop for Police Applications. Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$425.
- 3-14. Contemporary Criminal Investigations. Presented by the Southern Police Institute. Fee: \$500.
- 3-14. Criminal Investigation. Presented by the Criminal Justice Training Center, Modesto Junior College.
- 4-5. Gypsy Crimes. Sponsored by Milwaukee Area Technical College.
- 4-7. Forensic Science Techniques. Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$385.
5. Police Hostage Negotiations. Presented by Webb Consultants Inc. To be held in Philadelphia. Fee: \$100.
6. Suicide Intervention. Presented by the Criminal Justice Training and Education Center. Fee: \$48.
- 6-7. Verbalization Skills: Instructor Training. Presented by Milwaukee Area Technical College.
8. Vehicle Theft Investigation. Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$100.
- 8-9. Police Officer Survival Tactics. Presented by the Traffic Institute. To be held in Libertyville, Ill. Fee: \$50.
- 10-12. Perspectives on Police Management. Presented by the University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education. Fee: \$350.

- 10-12. Police Decision-Making and Leadership Development. Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$330.
- 10-13. Seminar for the Field Training Officer. Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$325.
- 10-14. Investigators' Usage of the Personnel Computer. Presented by the University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education. Fee: \$695.
- 11-13. Hostage Negotiations. Presented by the Florida Institute for Law Enforcement. To be held in St. Petersburg, Fla.
- 11-13. Vehicle Lamp Examination. Sponsored by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$300.
- 13-14. Police Civil Liability. Sponsored by the University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education. Fee: \$275.
17. Police Health & Fitness Conditioning. Presented by Milwaukee Area Technical College.
- 17-18. Intrusion Detection Systems. Presented by the University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education. Fee: \$350.
- 17-18. Developing & Implementing a Police Stress/Burnout Program. Sponsored by the University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education. Fee: \$275.
- 17-19. Microcomputer Workshop for Highway Safety Personnel. Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$295.
- 18-19. Police Health & Fitness Conditioning: Instructor Training. Presented by Milwaukee Area Technical College.

- 9-11. Police Interview and Interrogation. Presented by the University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education. Fee: \$325.
- 10-11. Alarm Systems and Theft Prevention. Presented by the University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education. Fee: \$350.
- 14-15. High Risk Incident Management. Sponsored by the Traffic Institute. To be held in Irving, Tex. Fee: \$175.
- 14-15. Tactical Approaches to Crimes in Progress. Presented by the University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education. Fee: \$275.
- 14-16. Introductory Microcomputer Workshop for the Police Manager. Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$295.
- 14-18. DWI Instructor. Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$295.
- 14-18. Microcomputer Workshop for Police Applications. Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$425.
- 16-17. Supervisory Principles for Communication Center Personnel. Sponsored by the University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education. Fee: \$325.

Computer Security: Detection and Investigation. Sponsored by the University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education. Fee: \$350.

21-25. Microcomputer Programming with Database Management System. Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$500.

21-25. Traffic Accident Record & Analysis. Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$400.

21-25. Investigators' Usage of the Personal Computer. Presented by the University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education. Fee: \$695.

21-February 8. Command Training Program. Presented by the New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management. To be held in Wellesley, Mass.

21-February 15. Principles of Police Management. Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$750.

21-February 15. Police Traffic Management. Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$750.

22-23. First-Line Police Supervision. Presented by the Criminal Justice Center of John Jay College of Criminal Justice. Fee: \$150.

22-23. Terrorism in the 1980's. Presented by the University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education. Fee: \$350.

22-23. Conducting Security Surveys. Presented by Milwaukee Area Technical College.

28-30. Terrorism in the 80's. Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$295.

## Directory of Training Sources

ANACAPA Sciences Inc., Law Enforcement Programs, Drawer Q, Santa Barbara, CA 93102

Association of Federal Investigators, National Office, (202) 466-7288.

Association of Police Planning and Research Officers, c/o Capt. Stan Carter, Sarasota Police Department, P.O. Box 3528, Sarasota, FL 33578. Tel: (813) 366-8000.

Calibre Press, 666 Dundee Rd., Suite 1607, Northbrook, IL 60062

Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, OH 44106. Tel: (216) 368-3308.

Criminal Justice Center, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, 444 West 56th Street, New York, NY 10019. Tel: (212) 247-1600

Criminal Justice Training Center, Modesto Junior College, 2201 Blue Gum Avenue, P.O. Box 4065, Modesto, CA 95352. Tel: (209) 575-6487.

Criminal Justice Training and Education Center, Attn: Ms. Jeanne L. Klein, 945 S. Detroit Avenue, Toledo, OH 43614. Tel: (419) 382-6665.

Federal Correctional Institution, Special Programs, FCI/EKU, Perkins Building, Richmond, KY 40475. Tel: (606) 255-1158 or (606) 255-6812

Florida Institute for Law Enforcement,

St. Petersburg Junior College, P.O. Box 13489, St. Petersburg, FL 33733.

Institute of Police Traffic Management, University of North Florida, 4567 St. Johns Bluff Rd. So., Jacksonville, FL 32216

International Association of Chiefs of Police, 13 Firstfield Road, Gaithersburg, MD 20878. Tel: (301) 948-0922

Lifestyle Management Associates Inc., 5350 Poplar Avenue, Suite 410, P.O. Box 17781, Memphis, TN 38187-0781

Milwaukee Area Technical College, 1015 North Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis. 53203.

MIS Training Institute, 4 Brewster Road, Framingham, MA 01701. Tel: (617) 879-7999.

Narcotic Enforcement Officers Association, P.O. Box 999, Darien, CT 06820. Tel: (203) 655-2906.

National Crime Prevention Institute, School of Justice Administration, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292.

New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management, Babson College, Drawer E, Babson Park, MA 02157.

Pennsylvania State University, S-159 Human Development Bldg., University Park, PA 16802

Police Executive Development Institute (POLEXI), The Pennsylvania State University, S159 Human Development Building, University Park, PA 16802. Tel: (814) 863-0262.

Richard W. Roberts and Associates, North Mountain Pines, Route Two, Box 342, Winchester, VA 22601. Tel: (703) 662-7288

Sam Houston State University, Criminal Justice Center Police Academy, Box 2296, Huntsville, TX 77341.

Sirchie Finger Print Laboratories, Criminalistics Training Center, 114 Triangle Drive, P.O. Box 30576, Raleigh, NC 27622.

Southern Police Institute, Attn: Ms. Shirley Beck, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292. Tel: (502) 588-6561.

Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute, P.O. Box 707, Richardson, TX 75080. Tel: (214) 690-2370.

Traffic Institute, 555 Clark Street, P.O. Box 1409, Evanston, IL 60204

University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education, 2800 Pennsylvania Avenue, Wilmington, DE 19806. Tel: (302) 738-8155

Webb Consultants Inc., Attn: Prof. Robert J. McCormack, P.O. Box 39078, Holmesburg Station, Philadelphia PA.

## MOVING?

Don't forget to let us know. Fill out and return the coupon below, along your LEN mailing label (including account number), to: Law Enforcement News, Subscription Dept., 444 West 56th Street, New York, NY 10019. (Please allow 6-8 weeks to insure uninterrupted service.)

Name \_\_\_\_\_

New Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ ZIP \_\_\_\_\_



# Law Enforcement News

Vol. X, No. 18

October 22, 1984

John Jay College of Criminal Justice/CUNY  
Law Enforcement News  
444 West 56th Street  
New York, NY 10019



## Choosing up sides:

The Presidential contenders may feel they have bigger issues to tackle than criminal justice, but the distinctions are there. LEN sorts it out, on **Page 1**.

### Also in this issue:

The FCC rides to the aid of  
police communications problems ..... 1  
IACP and Justice Department  
patch up their differences in  
grant-misuse lawsuit. .... 1  
Whose Supreme Court is it, anyway?

Find out what the Presidential  
campaign means for Burger & Co. ....  
Forum: Provocative views on  
legalizing prostitution and  
combating child abuse. .... 10  
LEN interview: The National  
Rifle Association's chief lobbyist  
Warren Cassidy ..... 11

NON-PROFIT ORG.  
U.S. POSTAGE  
PAID  
New York, N.Y.  
Permit No. 1302